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GOURLAY BROTHERS.

In a quiet street off one of the quiet squares in the vicinity of Holborn, there is a tall gloomy house, with narrow dusty windows, and a massive double door, that still bears a brass plate with the words "Gourlay Brothers" engraved thereon.

The lower part of the house was used as an office, but the blinds were rarely drawn up, the door seldom swung back to the energetic push of customers, the long passage echoed no hurried footsteps, and Eli Haggart, the clerk, was to all appearance the idlest man in London, till one came to know his masters.

The Gourlay Brothers were never any busier than their faithful old servant—never hurried, flurried or worried; never late and never early. Every morning at ten o'clock they entered their office together, read their letters, glanced at the *Times*, left instructions for possible callers, and then went to the city. They always took the same route; at eleven they might be seen passing along the sunny side of Cannon street, at half-past one they entered the same restaurant, and sat at the same table for luncheon. Wet or dry, shade or shine, summer or winter, every working day for thirty years they had gone through the same routine, always excepting the month of September, when they took their annual holiday.

They were elderly men: John, tall, thin, melancholy looking, with light gray eyes, scanty gray hair and whiskers, and a general expression of drabness pervading his whole face and faultlessly neat attire. Roger was shorter, rounder, more cheerful, and generally warmer in color. His pervading hue was brown, keen reddish eyes that must have been merry once, crisp auburn hair that time had not yet quite transmuted to silver, a clean-shaved ruddy face, and brown hands full of dents and dimples.

John was the elder; still he looked up to Roger with grave respect, consulted him on every subject, and never either in or out of business took any step without his advice and approval. And Roger was no less deferential; without any profession of affection, or display of feeling, the Gourlay Brothers dwelt together in closest friendship and love; their life was a long harmony, and during all the years of their partnership no shadow had fallen between them, and their public life was as harmonious as their private intercourse. In business they were successful, every speculation they made prospered, everything they touched turned to gold; and as their whole lives were spent in getting, not spending, they were believed, and with reason, to be immensely wealthy. "Cold, hard, stern, enterprising," men called them; with an acuteness of vision and a steadiness of purpose only to be acquired by long and close application to business.

Reserved in manner, simple in their tastes, economical in their habits, the Gourlay Brothers were the last men in the world to be suspected of sentiment, their lives the least likely to contain even the germs of a romance. And yet they had not been always mere business machines, the sole aim and end of their existence had not always been money. In early years they had had brighter dreams, nobler ambitions.

At school John had distinguished himself, and his brief university career gave promise of a brilliant future. Roger had been a bright, ardent boy, with a taste for music that was almost a passion, and a talent little short of genius. With his deep earnestness, intense steadiness of purpose, and clear vigorous intellect, John could scarcely have failed to make a distinguished lawyer. Roger was a born artist, with a restless lofty ambition.

Life seemed very, very bright for the brothers; there was nothing to prevent and everything to assist each in following his inclination. But in the very dawn of their career their father died, and they were suddenly reduced from affluence to actual poverty.

Nothing remained from the wreck of a magnificent fortune but the bitter experience that always accompanies such reverses. Fine friends failed them, flatterers looked coldly on their distress, those who had most frequently partaken of their lavish hospitality passed by on the other side. Not a friend remained in their adversity but one, and she had indeed the will but not the power to help them.

The boys left college and turned their thoughts to business. It was hopeless to attempt to follow up their professions with an invalid mother and idolized only sister depending on them for support. John secured a situation as clerk in a city warehouse. Roger accepted a desk in the office of Bernard Russell, an old friend of his father's. They moved to cheap lodgings, and for several years plodded on wearily, the only gleam of sunshine in their altered home being the occasional visits of Alice Russell to their sister.

Maude Gourlay and Alice had been schoolfellows and friends; they usually spent their vacations together, and Alice felt the misfortune that had fallen on the family as if it had taken her own. But she could do nothing except pay them flying visits, send trifling gifts of fruit and flowers, and write pretty, sympathetic notes to Maude.

A few years of hardship and poverty told on Mrs. Gourlay's always feeble frame, still for her daughter's sake she clung to life with a strange tenacity; but when Maude's lover, who had gone to Australia to make his fortune, returned, not wealthy, but sufficiently so to claim his bride in her altered circumstances, Mrs. Gourlay seemed to have no other object to live for.

Maude's marriage was hastened, and the very day after the ceremony, the poor, weary, broken hearted mother died. George Leslie took his wife back with him to Sydney, and John and Roger Gourlay were literally alone in the world.

As if in bitter mockery of their loss and loneliness, immediately after their mother's death the brothers inherited a small fortune. But it was too late for John to go back to his studies, too late for Roger to return to his piano; they had fallen into the groove of business, and John at least was seized with a feverish eagerness to turn his small fortune into a larger one and become wealthy.

So they went into business on their own account as Gourlay Brothers, with the firm resolution of retrieving the position their father had lost, and a very few years saw them established at Whitier street, and fairly on the high road to fortune. Then one quiet summer evening, as they sat over their dessert, John opened his heart to his brother and told him of his hopes, dreams, and ambitions for the future.

"You will be surprised, and I trust pleased to hear, that I love Alice Russell," he said, laying his hand on his brother's arm; "I can hardly remember the time when she was not dearer to me than all the world besides. The bitterest part of our misfortune to me was that it separated me from her, the only thing that has sustained me through our long struggle was the hope of some day winning her; nothing else can ever compensate me for the ruin of all my hopes and glorious ambitions. I once dreamed of being famous, Roger; for her sake I put that behind me, and have grubbed for gold like a miser. We, Gourlay Brothers, are on the high road to fortune; I may aspire to the hand of Alice now!"

"Surely, John," and the younger brother's voice was husky, and his hand shook as he took up his glass; "I drink to your success."

"Thanks, brother. I should have told you all this before, I should have confided in you, but I feared troubling you on my account; you would have seen a thousand shadows across my path, you would have been more unhappy than I was myself. And now I want you to promise that it shall make no difference. We shall be Gourlay Brothers still."

Roger stretched his hand across the table, and John grasped it heartily. "Gourlay Brothers to the end of the chapter, old fellow, and may you be as happy as you deserve. God bless you, John!"

John's face became a shade or two paler with emotion, and he walked up and down the room a few times; then he stood behind his brother's chair.

"Roger, you will think me very weak, very nervous, but I dare not speak to Alice myself. I could not endure a refusal from her. I have never even given her the most distant hint of my feelings. I have not the slightest reason to suppose that she regards me as other than a mere acquaintance, at most as Maude's brother. Roger, we have always been friends as well as brothers—stand by me in this; you are less shy and more accustomed to women; see Alice for me, ask her to be my wife."

"John, you're mad! You do not mean it?"

"I do; it is my only chance. Plead for my happiness, brother, as I would plead for yours; I am a man of few words, but I feel deeply. A refusal from her lips would kill me; I could hear it from you."

"As you will, John; I'll do my best," and Roger leaned his head on his hand, and shaded his face from the light. "I'll call on Alice to-morrow."

The next day was the longest of John Gourlay's life, a bright, warm, happy day, that made people, even in the city, look glad and cheerful. He went about his business as usual, ate his luncheon, and walked home leisurely. Roger was standing at the window watching for him, and he kept his back to him when he entered the room.

"Well!" John said gently, "Well, Roger, have you seen her?"

"Yes, I've seen her," and Roger faced round suddenly; "John, old fellow, it's no use!"

"Brother!" and he lifted his hand as if to ward off a blow.

"It's no use," Roger went on in a hard voice, "she does not love you. She loves some one else. Be a man, John, and bear it, for there's no hope."

One low stifled groan, and then John Gourlay wrung his brother's hand and walked steadily out of the room. What he suffered in the hours that followed no one ever knew, and when he appeared at the dinner table he was calm and self-possessed, but something had either come into his face or gone out of it that altered him. But of the two Roger looked the most unhappy. The blow had really fallen most heavily on him.

"Jack, old fellow, we're Gourlay Brothers now to the end of the chapter," he said huskily. "I know you'll never marry, and neither will I," and somehow John felt that Roger meant what he said.

* * * * *

Twenty-five years passed by, a quarter of a century of changes and chances, and still the Gourlay Brothers held the even tenor of their way. They were rich beyond their wishes or desires, and not altogether unhappy in their solitary friendship. Alice Russell seemed to have drifted completely out of their lives; her name was never mentioned, and whether she was married or dead they did not know.

One morning, about the middle of September, they were walking along the King's road, at Brighton, whither they had gone for their annual holiday. Roger entered a shop to purchase something, and John stood outside looking dreamily at the passers-by. Suddenly he stared and advanced a step, as a lady in an invalid chair was wheeled by. Chancing to look up she met his glance with a smile of recognition. "Mr. Gourlay, it surely is, it must be you. I am so glad to see you!"

"And I to meet you," John said, with a courteous bow. "I have not the pleasure of knowing——"

"My name—I am Alice Russell still," she said frankly. At that moment Roger appeared. For an instant the blood forsook his ruddy face, while a hot crimson flush rose to Alice's pale cheek as she tried to stammer out some words of greeting. Roger was no less confused, and the expression of both faces was a revelation to John Gourlay. He felt as if the world had suddenly drifted away from him and he was left solitary in some unknown infinite space. But there was nothing of that in his voice as he asked Alice for her address, and permission to call upon her in the afternoon; then taking his brother by the arm he led him away, and they continued their walk without exchanging a single word about the strange encounter.

In the afternoon John called at Miss Russell's hotel, and in a few moments he found himself seated beside her in a pleasant sitting-room overlooking the sea.

"Alice," he said, plunging into the subject at once, "do you remember a conversation you had with my brother a long time ago?"

"Yes, I remember, Mr. Gourlay," she said sadly.

"He made a request for me then which it was not in your power to grant; I am come to make a similar one for him now. Roger loves you, Alice. He has loved you all these long weary years, though you will at least believe I did not know it then."

"Poor Roger!" Alice said softly.

"You care about him? You will make him happy even at this late hour? Tell me, Alice, that you love my brother?"

"Yes, Mr. Gourlay, I do. Why should I deny it? I have loved him always, though I did not know that he cared about me, and if the little life that is left me can make him happier, I will devote it to him gladly, proudly—poor Roger! You see I am too old for pretenses, Mr. Gourlay, and I fear I am dying; therefore I tell you all."

"Dying, Alice? No, no! you will live many years yet, I hope, to make my dear brother happy—brave, loyal, great-hearted Roger. Let me send him to you now, and, Alice, for my old and long affection's sake, make him happy. He deserves it, and that is the only way I can ever help to repay the devotion of his life."

"I love him," Alice replied simply, "I cannot do any more."

In their lodgings John Gourlay found his brother pacing restlessly up and down.

"Roger, I've found out your secret and hers," he said, laying both his hands on his shoulders; "loyal, faithful friend, go to her; she loves you, she is waiting for you."

"Poor Alice! how she must have suffered!"

"How we all have suffered! but it's nearly over now, Roger—grief, pain, regret. It's all clear and bright. Roger, dear friend, can you forgive me?"

"Forgive *you*, John? Say rather can you forgive *me*?"

"True to the last," John murmured, as he wrung his brother's hand. "Now, Roger, go to her; she is waiting for you. She loves you—loves you, Roger! Good-bye, and may you both be happy!"

Late that evening, when Roger Gourlay returned home, full of deep, quiet gladness, he found his brother sitting in an easy chair near the window, apparently asleep. The full moon shone down on his pale face, and showed a smile on his lips; his hands were clasped on an open book that rested on his knee. The attitude was life-like, but at the very first glance Roger felt that his brother was dead.

The doctors said he had died of disease of the heart. Perhaps they were right. More people die of that malady than the world knows of.

THE GOLDEN CROSS.

About the beginning of the late war, a man bent on weighty business, and bearing important dispatches and a large sum of money about his person, found himself belated at night in one of the wildest and most thinly-populated quarters of a southern state.

He was in the heart of a dense wood, and not far from a deadly and treacherous swamp. To lie down to rest would have been simply suicide; yet he was worn with fatigue and no habitation appeared in sight. Dismounting, he led his horse by the bridle and tried in vain to discover by the sense of touch the road he should follow.

"I must find some shelter for the night," he said. "The people hereabout have not a very good reputation; but I am not afraid of men, and I do not fear swamp fever and scorpions. I'll call; there may be some one within hearing." On this he sent up a shout that proved his lungs to be in good condition, and followed it by another and another. After this third he paused and listened. A faint "hallo" seemed to echo his, and in a moment more there appeared among the trees the figure of an old man who held a lantern in one hand and shaded his eyes with the other.

"Who is that?" cried the personage; "one of the boys?"

"A stranger," said the traveler. "I'm lost in this confounded place. Can you tell me where I can get shelter?"

"Who are you and where do you come from?"

"I came from farther north; traveling on business; my name is Hogan. I can pay for anything I ask, and shall be thankful, too."

"All right. Come along. My house ain't far off." And turning he tottered away into the darkness.

The traveler put his hand upon the pistol at his belt and followed him. A few steps forward, and amid a dense mass of foliage they made their way to the door of a hut. Within, a fire burnt upon a rude hearth. Over it a girl crouched, idly looking into the embers.

"That's my darter," said the old man. "We're all alone here, and it's a poor place, and you're welcome. Walk in; I'll see your horse is cared for."

The girl looked up sharply, and looked down again with a flush on her face. The old man drew a broken chair toward the blaze and lit a pine torch.

"A fire is comfortable these damp nights if it is warm," he said. "Make some coffee and an ash-cake for us, Nannie. The gentleman's hungry, no doubt."

"I confess I am," said Hogan, taking the proffered chair. "And I do not know what I should have done to-night without your hospitality."

Meanwhile, the girl, a handsome creature of seventeen, lazily prepared a meal. She moved slowly, but she did not do her work badly. The coffee smelt well, and the ash-cake was brown.

When it was done she sat apart and watched the men as they ate, and listened to the old man's questions and the stranger's answers.

Afterward she spread upon the floor a bed of straw and a blanket, and glided out of the room.

"I hope you'll sleep well," said the old man. "Good night, sir."

"Good night," said Hogan, but he thought at the same time:

"You seem to be a very hospitable old gentleman, but you have the face of a rascal!"

Throwing off his coat he stretched himself upon the bed, and in five minutes found himself fast sinking into slumber. The pine torch flickered on the wall, the embers died out in the grate, when suddenly a hand rested on his arm and a voice whispered in his ear:

"Stranger, I've got something to tell you."

Hogan started up. The girl knelt beside him with her finger on her lip.

"Get up," she said, "and put on your coat. The sooner you are off the better. The old man lied when he said I was his daughter; he has gone for the boys. He said to me just now, 'I've found out his business. He must have plenty of money with him,' and I know whot he means. There will be four of them here in half an hour, and you are a dead man if you don't go now."

Hogan started to his feet. Stitched in his belt were several thousand dollars, and he remembered that he had chattered away almost indiscreetly, fancying the old man would know no more than he chose to tell.

"I'm a fool," he muttered, starting to his feet. "This is no silly jest, girl?"

"God's truth," said the girl. "I've seen sights that would make you move faster than you're doing now if you had seen them. There—get your horse and come. I'll show you which way to take. They'll kill me if they suspect me; but I reckon I'll ward them off. Come."

As in a dream Hogan followed her. She led him by the hand through thick woods until they came to a wide opening.

"Mount," she said, "and ride that way. Make all the speed you can. I've done all I can to save your life, Jack Hogan."

"God bless you," said he. "You know my name, I see. If the time should ever come when I can do as much for you I will."

"Perhaps," she said doubtfully.

"You have saved my life, child!" he said as he mounted his horse. "It is a debt a man don't forget in a hurry. Listen; I swear that if I can ever do anything for you I will—I swear on this." He drew a little golden cross from his breast and kissed it. "Keep it to remind me of the oath if I should forget it," he said, and put it into her hand. Then, as man rides for his life, he rode away and reached his destination in safety.

Two years from that night Captain Jack Hogan sat alone in his tent writing a letter home. There was some one at home who waited for these letters anxiously, and who wore them fondly in her bosom. Thoughts of her softened the soldier's heart. Glad, indeed, would he have been to leave war and all its cruel scenes for home and peace—home and her. Half the sentence in which he told her so was written, when his servant's voice sounded in his ear.

"Beg pardon, captain. There's a girl outside. Can she see you?"

"A girl!" said the captain. "Yes; send her in. Some poor, starving creature, I suppose, for orders for rations."

And then he started to his feet and stood amazed and silent, for the figure that glided in was that of the girl who had saved his life two years ago that night. She, for her part, drew from her bosom a little gold cross and held it toward him.

"Do you remember your oath?" she said.

He answered, "I do."

"Then save my Dan's life as I saved yours two years ago."

"Your Dan?" he asked.

"Yes; Dan Barton. He is to be shot to-morrow."

Dan Barton, the spy, lay well guarded not far away. It was Captain Hogan who had detected him. On the morrow his life would pay the forfeit.

"And he is your Dan, poor girl?" said Captain Hogan. "Sit down; try to be calm. Do you understand that it is out of my power to save him?"

"No," she answered, "I understand you do not mean to keep your oath."

"You mistake me. If I could I would."

And at that moment a thought flashed into his mind. His face turned pale.

"Perhaps I can," he said. "If I can I will."

"You promise?" she cried.

"I will keep my oath," said he.

She knelt and kissed his hand. He drew it from her.

"There are no thanks to be given for the keeping of an oath," said he.

Then she departed.

When she was gone he tore to pieces the letter he had written and wrote on another page these words:

MY DARLING: When you read these lines I shall be dead. It is very hard to leave you. Remember poor

JACK HOGAN.

He sealed it and laid it where it would surely be seen and then walked out into the night.

"I must see this spy," he said to the sentry, who saluted and let him pass. Half an hour after the sentry saw him pass out, well muffled in his cloak. He was seen afterward by several other sentries, who wondered why a man who might sleep did not.

It was dawn. At sunrise they had brought the spy out to be shot—a large muscular man with black hair. A bandage was about his eyes and his hands were bound behind him. He kept his head down, striving, it seemed, to hide his face.

"I didn't think he was so handsome when I saw him before," said one officer to another. "He looked like a sneak, I thought. Who is he like?"

"I don't know," said the other. "Some one I have seen, certainly."

Meanwhile the men who were to put an end to the spy's life formed into line. The chaplain read the prayer for the occasion. The order was given:

"Fire!"

For a moment the air was filled with smoke; then it lifted. A man lay upon his face before them, dead.

It was Jack Hogan. He had kept his oath. The spy had fled the camp, dressed in his uniform, the night before. He had paid for his life with his life at last.

THE KING COLOR.

As Indicated by History and in Literature.

It is a curious circumstance that red, the unseen color of so many, is the favorite color, and may be called the King color of the normal eye. It was especially so in ancient times.

If we examine the Bible we shall find that the Hebrews scarcely ever used color as an epithet, as we do when we say "the blue sky," "the purple hills." They say, indeed, "the Red Sea"; but blue is scarcely mentioned as seen in nature, only in the "blue and purple and scarlet" of the tabernacle hangings, or the high priest's robes, or the garment of the king's palace of "red and blue and black and white marble" in the Book of Esther. Yellow, excepting as a sign of disease, is mentioned but once or twice; "her feathers like yellow gold."

But red is largely spoken of as in later times, and perhaps as incorrectly, for we did not invent, we only inherit, the expressions, "red gold," "red wine," one of these being merely orange, and the other a ruddy purple. "Red hair" is a modern, or rather mediæval, inaccuracy; "red cow" we got from the ancients.

These epithets all appear to show a certain fancy for calling things red as the more kingly and costly color.

College Minstrels at the Wrong Window.

A good story is told at the expense of the Amherst College Glee Club. About ten years ago the club made a trip through New York State, and sang in Rochester at the same time that Kate Pennoyer, a pretty stage singer, was there. After the concert it was proposed to serenade the lady and the club proceeded to her home and struck up the familiar college hymn, "Dear Evelina," paraphrasing the chorus thusly:

Dear Kate Pennoyer,
Sweet Kate Pennoyer,
Our love for thee
Shall never, never die.

After singing the entire song the boys waited a moment for a recognition of their serenade. Slowly a window in the third story was raised, later a man clothed in robes of white and with whiskers a foot long was seen, and then a bass solo was wafted down to the collegians:

Dear boys, below there,
Sweet boys, below there,
Your Kate Pennoyer,
Lives four doors below here.

As the last words of his song died on the frosty air the Amherst College Glee Club gathered themselves up like Arabs and as silently stole away.

He Had a Scheme.

"William!" said the old gentleman at the breakfast table.

"Sir?"

"I am not pleased to see you so much in the company of young Jobson. He is a dissipated young man and he gambles. I should prefer that you avoid his society."

"He gambles, father, I suppose. He can afford to. He has just made $100,000 in the wheat corner."

"Well—still—you had better be careful."

After a little William rises from the table.

"William"

"Sir?"

"If Mr. Jobson is disengaged this evening you can bring him up to dinner. Perhaps a little good example may save him—and, William, you can just tell him something about the new mining company I am floating.

What Job Really Said.

The man who says he "escaped by the skin of his teeth" does not know what he is talking about.

There is nothing in the skin of a man's teeth likely to assist him in an escape, and he cannot say "by." It was old man Job who said. "I am escaped with the skin of my teeth."

That is reasonable if he had teeth when he escaped.—New Orleans Picayune.

QUEER DOINGS IN NO. 14.

There may be found at some of the lake ports to-day, in case she was not knocked to pieces last winter for firewood, an old barge which was formerly a sidewheel steamer plying the blue waters, and known as a favorite passenger steamer.

She was at the zenith of her popularity in 1870. In June of that year, on her third or fourth trip, there was developed a mystery which was the beginning of her ruin. The particulars have several times been referred to by the press, but what is about to be related here comes direct from her then captain, who should, above all others, be well posted in all the details.

The steamer left one of her terminal ports about 10 o'clock at night. On this particular night to which we refer she had about thirty passengers, most of whom had retired to their berths before she left port.

She was only about ten miles out when the occupant of stateroom No. 14, which contained only one berth, entered the cabin half dressed and in a very angry temper, and sent chambermaids for the captain.

"See here, sir!" he said to that official when he responded to the call, "I can take a joke as well as the next man, but this is carrying the thing too far!"

"What do you mean? Who has been joking with you?" asked the officer.

"That's what I want to know. I was scarcely in bed before some one entered the room. My coat and vest were pulled off the hooks to the floor, a chair upset, and the pillow was pulled from under my head,"

"It can't be," replied the captain.

"But I tell you it was," he persisted. "Do I look or act like a lunatic? Am I drunk? Would I leave my room if there was nothing wrong?"

The captain entered the stateroom with him and lighted the lamp. The pillow was on the floor and the chair upset.

There was no entrance to this room except from the main cabin. There was no communication with other staterooms. It was absolutely impossible that any living person could have entered it after the door was locked. He told the occupant so, and by and by the man admitted that perhaps he had been dreaming.

He locked his door and returned to bed, but in the course of half an hour he bounded out into the cabin again. This time he was greatly agitated. He declared that his throat had been clutched by a hand as cold as ice, and as the captain examined it he found finger marks to prove the man's assertions.

It was no use to argue—he would not go back. There were other unoccupied staterooms, and he was changed.

"I believed," said the captain, "that he was in the first place overtired. He had not made a steamboat trip for several years, and the motion of the boat was new to him. Added to this, I suspected him of being a morphine eater who was out of his stimulant, or seeking to break off the habit. Indeed, I could find a dozen excuses for his conduct. I had no more idea that anything was wrong with No. 14 than I have that I shall see the old boat sailing her route again."

The passenger left the boat next day without referring to the troubles of the night. At 8 o'clock of the second night the steamer started on her return trip. No. 14 was occupied by a lady.

The captain did not know this, as he had not given the room the slightest thought since changing the man the night before. At about half-past 10 o'clock, while yet a few passengers remained up, he was sent for by the lady. He found her on a sofa in the cabin, agitated and indignant.

"Sir," she began, "some scoundrel on the boat entered my room just as I was falling asleep!"

He asked if her door was locked, and she was certain that such was the case. A woman who sat on a sofa opposite the door, intending to leave the boat at 11 o'clock, asserted that no person had been near the door of No. 14 for half an hour previous. The captain then entered the room and showed the lady that there was no other entrance. It was not possible that any one could have got in there.

In reply she said that a hand had passed over her face, a chair had been upset, and she had certainly felt the presence of some one. She could not be convinced to the contrary, and another room was given to her.

"While this seemed strange," said the captain, "I had no superstitions. It was just possible that these two persons were alike in temperament. It might be that the jar of the machinery somehow affected No. 14, although I had commanded the boat for three seasons previous, and had heard no complaints. I could not just then investigate this idea, my presence being required on deck, and the voyage continued without the matter troubling me beyond a few minutes."

The room was again given out without the captain having knowledge of the occupant. This was on the third trip, and the occupant was one of the partners in a wholesale house in the East, who was traveling for pleasure. He was a strong, robust man, in good health, and he retired to bed about 10 o'clock.

Just an hour later he left his stateroom in a very quiet manner, fully dressed, and hunted up the captain and said:

"You may think I am pretty soft-headed, but I tell you I cannot sleep in the stateroom assigned me. There is something going on there which I can't make out."

"What has happened?" asked the captain.

"Soon after I got into bed I felt some one moving about in the room. Then a hand clutched my wrist and tried to pull me out of bed. The clothing which I had hung up was flung down, and a chair was tipped over. There was light enough from the cabin for me to see that I was alone, but things happened just as I have told you."

"You couldn't have been dreaming?" queried the captain.

"Dreaming! Why, man, no one could be more wide awake. Even while I was dressing I had to fight a something away."

"And what do you think?"

"That I am either suddenly breaking down and about to become an idiot or a lunatic, or that No. 14 is haunted. Have you had any previous complaints?"

"I think I will turn in there myself for the rest of the night," answered the captain, and he saw that the gentleman got another room.

"It was a quiet night and no sea on," said the captain, "and the engines were working very smoothly. The log of the boat was therefore reduced to a minimum. I locked the door, and was only three or four minutes getting into bed. You guess that I was very wide awake. I did not intend to go to sleep, but to solve the mystery. I hung up my coat and vest and threw my trousers across the chair.

"I had been in bed perhaps five minutes, both my arms outside the coverings, when my left wrist was suddenly grasped by a strong hand. My left arm was the outside one. The grip was not only strong but as cold as ice. In a second I reached out with my right hand, but it encountered nothing, while the grip shut down on my wrist until it was positively painful, and my arm was dragged off the bed.

"I was out of bed in three seconds. The room was light enough for me to have seen a mouse cross the floor. After looking around I got back into bed, but as I did so the chair fell over and my coat and vest dropped from the hook.

"Was I frightened? No. I was vexed and annoyed. It looked to me more like a practical joke than ghosts and goblins, but who could the joker be?

"I had not been in bed ten minutes when that same cold hand clutched my throat.

"You smile, but you must remember how I was situated. I was the captain of the boat, and it was my duty

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

FRIDAY, - - - JULY 27, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND, of N. Y.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,

H. B. McCOLLUM, of Susquehanna Co.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE,

JON. R. MILTON SPEER, Huntingdon,

HON. JOHN M. KEATING, Allegheny,

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

Dist.		Dist.	
1	David W. Sellers	15	Alvin Day
2	Michael Magee	16	William Dent
3	A. H. Ladner	17	Russel James
4	Wm. J. Latta	18	H. H. Woodall
5	John Taylor	19	Herman Bosler
6	Franklin Walden	20	Wm. A. Garman
7	Geo. W. Pawling	21	William Maher
8	James Smith	22	John H. Bailey
9	Dan'l H. Schweyer	23	J. Huckenstein
10	W. R. Given	24	William P. Lantz
11	Charles Robinson	25	David S. Morris
12	J. B. Reynolds	26	Jas. H. Caldwell
13	Edw. J. Gaynor	27	S. T. Neill
14	Simon P. Light	28	J. L. Brown

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, of Johnstown.

JOHN S. RHEY, of Ebensburg.

FOR SHERIFF,

JOHN J. KINNEY, of Tunnelhill.

FOR POOR DIRECTOR,

JAMES A. WHARTON, of Clearfield township.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

C. A. BUCK, of Carrolltown.

THE Pittsburg *Leader Rep.*, says: We have no fear of the Mills bill. Even if it should pass, it is not going to kill any of our American industries nor seriously affect trade beyond cutting down slightly the profits of manufacturers." How's that?

JUDGE WALLACE, of the U. S. Circuit court, New York city, has decided that Holy Trinity church, in that city, under the alien contract law, must pay a fine of $1,000 for bringing Rev. E. Walpole Warren from England to preach under contract.

A DISPATCH from Wheeling to the Pittsburg *Post* says that ex Governor D. T. Farnsworth, of Upshur county, W. Va., life-long Republican, on Monday announced his intention to abandon the party of high taxes, and to support Cleveland and Thurman and the Democratic policy.

THIS is says the Philadelphia *Herald*, the age of the flopper; but for every Democratic flopper over to the side of monopoly and tariff robbery, who succeeds in getting himself blazoned forth in public, there are a hundred quiet voters going noiselessly in the other direction. It's the votes that count, not the noise, thank heaven.

THE same monopolists who in 1884, were going to sell out for what they could get and go out of business, if Cleveland was elected, are now telling how they will be ruined if they have to live under a 40 per cent. tariff. Cleveland was elected and the country has prospered as it never did before and he will be re-elected in November and the same fellows who in 1884, were going to quit will be found doing business at the old stand.

THE Democrats of Michigan, held their State Convention on Thursday of last week at Detroit, and the successful accomplishment of a fusion between them and the Greenbackers will make one of the liviest campaigns that has ever been witnessed in that State. Michigan may now be placed in the doubtful column and as the people of the State are strongly in favor of tariff reform the chances are that its electoral vote will be cast for Cleveland and Thurman.

A SAMPLE of the arrant hypocrisy of the Republican platform says the Greensburg *Democrat*, is pointed out by Senator Beck. The platform calls for a reduction of letter postage to one cent per ounce. A measure of precisely that character was introduced in the Senate some time ago by the Kentucky Senator. The Senate Committee on Postoffices, composed of a majority of Republicans, absolutely refused to permit the bill to be favorably reported. With characteristic assurance their party convention now calls for the very reduction which the Republican Senators defeated.

THE Mills Tariff Bill passed the House at Washington on Saturday. One hundred and fifty-six Democrats, three Independents and three Republicans, voted for the bill, while one hundred and forty-four Republicans, four Democrats and one Independent voted against it. Since the debate on the bill began 151 speeches have been made in 120 hours occupying parts of twenty eight days and the debate has attracted the attention of all the thinking people of the country. The measure will now go to the Senate and upon that body will rest the responsibility, if the bill is not passed.

THE nomination of Mellville W. Fuller, of Chicago, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was confirmed by the Senate on Friday last, by a vote of 41 to 20. Had it been possible by the Republicans, led by Senator Edmunds, to find anything against Chief Justice Fuller, his rejection would have been made long ago, but delay only resulted in proving the wisdom of President Cleveland's choice and that personally and professionally the new Chief Justice is eminently worthy of the high position to which he has been called. Ten Republican Senators, among them both the Senators from this State, rose above narrow partisanship and voted with their Democratic colleagues for the confirmation.

THE Republican Convention that met here on Monday was about as tame an affair as has been witnessed in this quiet town for some time. The question was not who to nominate but rather who would stand the nomination. John M. Rose of Johnstown, and David R. Wilhelm of Washington township, were nominated for Assembly unanimously, the first because he was willing to accept the nomination and the latter, because he has been willing and anxious for a number of years to run for anything, and for want of better material, this year he was allowed to run.

For Sheriff J. C. Stineman, of South Fork, was nominated over E. P. Baker, of Susquehanna township. Mr. Stineman, was defeated three years ago and has not increased his popularity in any way since, but he was willing to run and that is all that is required this year. His opponent for the nomination, Mr. Baker, has got troublesome in the last few years and the managers decided to squelch him. He has had an itching to be a candidate for several years but for some reason known only to the inner circle, Baker is not wanted as a candidate, although he has always been an active worker in the Republican ranks. Baker can't run under the present management and the sooner he learns that fact the better it will be for Baker.

The office of Poor Director nearly went a begging for a candidate. No one would have the nomination and it looked on Monday morning as if that place on the Republican ticket would be left vacant. Several Republicans were interviewed about accepting the nomination but all declined. At last one of the managers struck on the expedient of nominating Captain Thomas Davis, of Ebensburg, mentioning the fact that Mr. Davis was out in Dakota and, consequently, could not come before the convention and decline. The brilliant suggestion was acted upon and Mr. Davis was nominated *very unanimously*.

For Jury Commissioner, the only officer that they can elect, there were a dozen aspirants, but with skilful manœuvering they were all choked off but four, before the convention met. The names of C. M. Harshberger, of Johnstown, Daniel Custer, of East Conemaugh, James Sommerville of Susquehanna township, and Oliver Evans, of Cambria township, were placed before the convention. On the the third ballot Oliver Evans was nominated.

F. H. Barker, of Ebensburg, was elected chairman and resolutions were adopted endorsing the National and State tickets, declaring Edward Scull their choice for Congressman and John A. Lemon for State Senator.

THE Republican daily papers are making a business of publishing notices of Democrats flopping over to Harrison and Morton. The floppers are always located so far away that no person can tell anything about them, and as it amounts to nothing at best, they are let go. Last week we learned from the Altoona *Tribune*, that that distinguished Cambria Democrat, Owen Cunningham, had flopped over to Harrison and Morton. That item may prove interesting reading to some dyed-in-the-wool Republican who lives far enough away and who will imagine that the flopping of Owen will make the country safe, but to the people who know him it will raise a smile. Even our Republican neighbor the *Herald*, in making a note of it admonishes the Republicans of Altoona to "look a leedle out." In Tuesday's Philadelphia *Press*, we notice in the list of floppers, Hon. Samuel Calvin, of Hollidaysburg. Mr. Calvin, if able to flop at all, is flopping where he always flopped. In his young days he was a Whig, was elected a Whig member of Congress and when the Whig party went to pieces flopped into the Republican party. He was always opposed to Democracy and Republican gains of that kind will count for little in November.

To Mr. Mill's true statement says the New York *World* "we must undersell our competitors in order to get the markets of the world," a war-tariff organ replies that to do this "we must pay lower wages to our workman." The United States exported last year over $200,000,000 worth of cotton, $125,000,000 worth of breadstuffs, $40,000,000 worth of petroleum and $90,000,000 worth of provisions. Are the wages in these industries lower than in foreign countries? On the contrary, they are relatively higher compared with foreign rates than are the wages in the chief protected industries in this country. We likewise exported in 1887 over $10,000,000 worth of leather, the raw material of which is free of duty. The wages of tanners and leather-workers are as much higher here than abroad as are the wages in the most thoroughly protected industry. The people will understand these things before November.

SENATOR SHERMAN called up and the Senate passed the bill on Saturday last, appropriating $1,000 000 to reimburse the depositors in the Freedman's bank, incurred by the failure of that concern a few years ago.

As the Freedman's Bank was a private corporation, got up for private gain by some of the headlights of the g. o. p. the average tax-paser will fail to discover the reason why the government should step in and make good the losses to the duped depositors. The poor deluded negroes are entitled to sympathy for the loss of their money, but when they seek to recover it they ought to look, like white people, to the party that plucked them.

A REPORT was circulated the latter part of last week, that Congressman Samuel J. Randall of Philadelphia, who has been seriously ill for some time, was afflicted with cancer of the stomach and that his death must ensue from the disease, sooner or later. On Monday last Drs. Mallon and Lincoln his attending physicians published the following official statement: "Our attention has been called to a statement in the New York *World* of this morning, to the effect that Mr. Randall is suffering from cancer of the stomach. We do not know how such a statement should have arisen. No such diagnosis has been thought of by us."

The New Tariff.

The provisions of the Mills bill, as amended and passed by the lower House, do not radically change the general scope of the measure as outlined by its framer in his introductory speech. The fundamental idea of the bill is to promote the prosperity of the masses of the people without impairing in any vital part the actual protection afforded to any industry in which the element of labor enters in just proportion. Raw wool is put upon the free list and the duty on the manufactured products has been decreased only to such a figure as will afford the laborers protection and the manufacturers a legitimate margin of profit. In other words, the duty upon the manufactured woolen article more nearly represents the difference between the wages paid in this country and abroad. This is so obviously in the interest of consumers, among whom every laborer's family is classed, as to need no explanation to men of impartial mind. With raw wool free to the employers of wool workers it is inevitable, under normal conditions, that laborers in this department should be more steadily employed.

Copper ore, which is now taxed seventy per cent., is also placed upon the free list. This tax upon a metal which enters largely into many manufacturers, has been levied for years for the benefit of the Michigan millionaires, who have paid their workmen a ridiculously insignificant portion of their profits. The sentiment with regard to free copper among the Western members outside of the Badger State, was tersely stated by Congressman Brown, of Indiana, who said in the House. "I would make copper ore free as quick as lightning." This declaration elicted marked applause, partly because of its apparent justice, but more especially because Mr. Brown is a Republican and a protectionist.

Manufactured brasses are reduced only five per cent. Into these the element of labor enters more largely, and the duty is well maintained in order that American laborers may be protected. With the duty at the rate provided in the bill there will be no excuse for any reduction in the wages of the brass workers. Although the manufacturers may not make millions in a year they will still have a fair return on capital invested and almost certainly a steadier demand for their wares.

Millionaires represent a number of the Northwestern States in the Senate chamber. Why should they not? their enormous fortunes were made in the lumber business of their sections, protected always by high duties, but paying pitilessly low wages to the impoverished woodsmen who did the work. Every man who has used a stick or plank in building a home for his wife and little ones has helped to increase the fabulous wealth of the Algiers, the Stockbridges and the Sawyers. If the Mills bill becomes a law lumber will be free, its twenty per cent. duty being stricken off. But cabinet and house furniture and the whole line of manufactures of wood or wood and iron combined, such as cars and carriages, sashes, doors and blinds, boats, etc., are reduced only five per cent. from the rates in the present tariff, thus giving to workers in wood a larger measure of protection than at the present time. The operators most affected by the placing of lumber on the free list—those of the great Northwest—have reaped the benefit of our protective system while actually using hundreds of Canadian half-breeds and Indians as woodmen at wages lower than those paid to Hungarians by the protected industries of the Eastern States.

DUTIES NOT TOUCHED.

It will be of interest during this campaign to remember the articles upon which the Mills bill allows the duty to remain untouched. The unreasoning yell against free trade is a cry that has no basis except in ignorance, mistaken zeal or greed. The products of all the foreign

Basket makers,
Bookbinders and finishers,
Bone and ivory-workers,
Boot and shoemakers,
Brewers and maltsters,
Britannia ware makers,
Button factory operators,
Candle-makers,
Cigar-makers,
Clock and watchmakers and repairers,
Coopers,
Cooper-workers,
Corset-makers,
Cutlery-makers,
Distillers and rectifiers,
Fishermen,
Flax-dressers,
Fur-workers,
Gloves, cotton and woolen, cotton gillson, gimp and tassel-makers,
Gold and silver-workers and jewelers,
Gunsmiths and locksmiths,
Harness and saddle-makers,
Hat and capmakers,
Hosiery and knitting mill operators,
Lace makers,
Leather case and pocket-book makers,
Leather curriers, dressers, finishers and tanners,
Miners,
Mirror and picture-frame makers,
Organ-makers,
Paper mill operators,
Pianoforte-makers and tuners,
Preserved meats,
Rubber goods makers,
Scale and rule-makers,
Screw makers,
Shirt, cuffs and collar-makers,
Shooks,
Silk mill operators,
Straw workers,
Tiles, common and firebrick-makers,
Trunk, valise and carpetbag-makers,
Tobacco factory operators,
Umbrella and parasol-makers,
Stove, furnace and grate-makers,
Various farm products, hay hoops, barley, cattle, sheep and hogs, etc.,

have, under the Mills bill, the same duty upon them as under the tariff law of 1883.

The principal reductions are as follows: Brasswork, with free copper ore, is reduced five per cent.; carpets, with free wool, five per cent.; confectionary, with a twenty per cent.; reduction on sugar, is reduced ten per cent.; woolen galloons, gimps and tassels, with free wool, sixteen per cent.; woolen hosiery and knitting, with free wool, twenty-three per cent.; cotton umbrellas and parasols, with frames duty free, ten per cent.; cotton goods (important dyestuffs free), five per cent.; leather gloves, ten per cent.; brooms and brushes, with free raw materials, ten per cent.

The average reduction on steel and iron manufactures is slight. Under the present law they are subject to a duty of fifty-two per cent. The Mills bill lowers this to forty-three per cent. Cutlery is untouched. Lead ores, a raw material, are cut down fifty per cent.; the duty on the manufactured metal being reduced from sixty-eight per cent. to forty-four percent. Horseshoe nails, present duty seventy-six per cent., reduced to forty-eight. Common tools in universal use: Hammers, now sixteen per cent., to ten; saws, now forty, to thirty; anvils, now thirty-four, to twenty-five. Dressed stone remains at twenty per cent. Dressed marble is reduced from fifty-two per cent., the present rate, to forty per cent.; rough or block marble from fifty-three to thirty-two.

Cotton cloths, which now bear an average duty of forty-six per cent., are reduced to forty per cent., but the cotton men have free dyestuffs and chemicals. Cotton thread, used by every woman in the land, now fifty per cent., is reduced to thirty-five and forty. Linen thread, now forty, is cut down to twenty-five. Cables and cordage, now thirty, are reduced to fifteen. Salt is made free; shingles and laths also. Starch, which in the present tariff bears the monstrous duty of eighty-two per cent., is cut down to forty-one per cent. Flaxseed and linseed oil, present duty fifty-five per cent., are reduced to twenty-two per cent., at which a hundred thousand house painters and several million house owners and occupiers will rejoice. On pottery, despite the howl that has come from the employers, the bill makes an average reduction from fifty-eight to forty per cent., the greater part of this being on the higher grades and china. On many minor articles, necessaries, the duties are reduced also, but generally with the same careful hand and always with a view to lightening the burdens now resting upon those who are least able to bear them.

"Fostering" Industries.

About the most commonly-heard tariff argument is that if we wish our people to engage in manufactures we must tax the whole community for those favored few in order to encourage them in their laudable efforts.

Does anybody really think that when an industry becomes normally and legitimately profitable that it needs any "fostering?" If so, let him read the industrial history of America. One hundred years ago and more, before the most enlightened nations had come to even a slight appreciation of the fundamental truths of the science of political economy, England endeavored, by penal legislation and force, to prevent the American colonies from making iron. And yet, despite the entire absence of taxes of the present sort and in defiance of law, the brave and hardy colonists made iron right in this State of Pennsylvania, the fact being preserved in the names of places which contain the word "forge." This was the birth of the mighty infant, the iron trade, now constrained and embarrassed by burdens on its raw materials and itself, under the name of "Protection."

Some people may object to this illustration as being too old for present use. If so, one right under their noses and a much stronger one, too, can be given. The business of owning and sailing ships on the high seas is one that Americans have tried for many years to carry on, but in which they have been constantly handicapped by the law of their own country, which forbids them under any circumstances to own and sail a foreign ship under the flag of their native land. And, yet, despite this absolute prohibition, American capital now floats two transatlantic lines, one under the Belgian, another under the British flag. American brains laid out the business, and to a certain extent American money built the ships, but the "American policy" is too strongly set against the business to permit of this country having the credit.

This situation is very simple; the believers in high taxes and subsidies affirm that both are necessary to make America what she was in 1855, a great maritime power. Yet here we have the spectacle of transatlantic lines run by Americans in defiance of the spirit of their own laws, without a dollar of subsidy and without a cent of "protection," for the simple reason that it is impossible to "protect" the foreign carrying trade. And yet we are gravely informed by the taxationists that taxes and subsidies are necessary to establish an industry.

Industries grow just as men do, and all they need is to be let alone. Americans are not fools. They know their interests and do not need any "paternal" interference to be taught them.—*Phila. Herald.*

Kicking Up a Tariff Dust.

The monopolies that are robbing the people of the United States under the cover of highly protective taxation have been kicking up a great dust since the passage of the Mills bill through the House. But no man need be deceived by partisan clamor who does tot desire to be deceived. There are three or four plain facts which may be readily apprehended by any intelligent person, which, taken together, make an argument in favor of the Democratic plan of Revenue Reduction that is absolutely impregnable:

(1) The necessity of Tax Reduction is shown by the constant accumulation of money in the Federal Treasury in excess of expenditure.

(2) The Mills bill proposes to cut down the revenue about $70,000,000, the reduction to be made on articles of necessity and raw materials of manufacture—helping at one stroke the laborer, the employer of labor, and the consumer.

(3) The average reduction of duties proposed by the Mills bill should be less than 5 per cent. It would be 5 per cent. less than the reduction made by a Republican Congress in 1872. It would be 15 per cent. less than the reduction recommended by the Republican Tariff Commission in 1883. The average of duties proposed in the Mills bill would be also 20 per cent. higher than the original war tariff of 1862.

(4) In no case would the duties on articles produced in manufacturing industries now established in the United States be so reduced as to make the tax less than the difference in the cost of labor in this and other countries.

As against the Republican plan of Revenue Reduction—by repealing the taxes on whisky, tobacco and oleomargarine—the Democratic plan would have the advantage of raising the wages of labor by lessening the cost of living; of aiding manufacturing industry by cheapening raw materials; and of conferring a double benefit in at the same time lessening by $70,000,000 the money paid into the Treasury and benefiting the taxpayers as much more by the consequent decrease in the prices of articles of necessity.

That these benefits would be partially brought about by paring down the excessive profits of trusts and combinations will not disturb the composure of the bone and sinew of the country.—*Phila. Record.*

Facts for Irishmen.

It is a very poor compliment to Irish intelligence which the Republicans pay when they say Irishmen will refuse to vote the Democratic ticket because of their prejudice against England. How did England destroy Irish industry? By putting a prohibitory tariff on its products. How are Republicanf seeking to stifle American industry? By putting a prohibitory tariff on its products. It is not germane to American politics, yet it may be well to expose Republicans deception by stating that England is not a free trade country. It has a tariff which produces proportionately more revenue than the American tariff, area and population considered. France and Germany and all other European countries have protective tariffs. If Irishmen would really aim a blow at England, let them join with the Democrats for the repeal of the Republican shipping laws and see how quickly American free ships will cut into England's commerce and prestige.

JOHN BOYLE O'Reilly, the brilliant and influential editor of the Boston *Pilot*, is zealously supporting the Democratic ticket. This would seem to settle the question whether the Irish-Americans will vote for Cleveland and Thurman.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric, Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at the drug stores of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—The estimated consumption of raisins in the United States is 2,000,000 boxes of 22 pounds each, at an average cost of $2 per box.

—Grand Rapids, Mich., is the great furniture making centre of the United States. It has 42 furniture factories, which employ 12,000 men.

—Ex-Senator Thurman and his wife have accepted an invitation to visit the Rome Ga. Exposition some time during the month of October. All Georgia is happy in consequence.

—The two year old daughter of John Badger, of Middlesex, Pa., fell into a pig pen a few days ago and had one hand almost chewed off by a vicious hog before she was rescued.

—The Marine Hospital Bureau at Washington, D. C., is informed of a new case of yellow fever at Tampa, Fla., and of two new cases at Manatee, Fla. The case at Tampa is that of a refugee from Manatee.

—Ex-Governor Brown, of Tennessee, who is now in New York, has wagered 26 high hats that Cleveland will be re-elected Fourteen of the wagers were made in a cafe the other evening during a heated discussion.

—At Haverhill, Mass., yesterday, as the body of the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Plum was waiting for burial, the drapery took fire from candles burning around the catafalque, and the body was burned to a crisp.

—Dudley B. Smith, of Cortland, N. Y., filed a claim against his deceased grandmother's estate for 3,072 ducks or their equivelant in money, under an alleged agreement entered into with his grandmother when he was a boy.

—Katie Welsh, of Auburn, Pa., has been lying in a trance since the death of her father, two weeks ago. She is 18 years old, and grief is supposed to be the cause of her peculiar ailment, as she never was known to be sick a day in her life.

—There is a watchman in the New York postoffice whose chief duty is to collect the keys of lock boxes that are left in the locks by careless men and boys. Generally there is some sharper on the lookout to steal keys that are left in this way.

—Jacob P. Reiff, a farmer living near Norristown, Pa., was last week swindled out of $10,000 by the farm-buying and card game dodge. Money Miller, a farmer residing near Mercer, Pa., was relieved of $2,200 in a similar manner.

—A Milltown, Me., mechanic has invented a log-sawing aparatus which has an upward as well as a downward motion. The scheme has not been fully tested yet, but, if successful, will be a great time-saving invention to lumber dealers.

—By placing a musket to his mouth and pulling the trigger with his toes, Vincentson Meyer, an old man living at Scranton, Pa., blew his head off on Monday afternoon. He was moody over property in Germany that he said he had been cheated out of.

—Favored subjects of the Shah of Persia are permitted, as a special mark of esteem, to be present when he has a tooth pulled, while all persons who would really enjoy the spectacle—those suspected of being unfriendly to him—are cruelly excluded.

—There are three American ladies who are not obliged to skip over to the postoffice for stamps every time they write a letter. Mrs. Polk, Mrs. Garfield and Mrs. Grant are the fortunate three, the Government having given them the franking privilege.

—The thirty thousand railroad engineers, firemen, and brakemen of Illinois have decided to use their influence in politics against the Pinkertons and other odious institutions of the State. They claim they will be able to hold the balance of power in the Legislature.

—Who was the last man killed in the war? This is not an easy question to answer, but in the town of Union, Me., some of the people think it was Jacob Sidelinger, of that town. He was killed on the very day of Lee's surrender to General Grant, and in the latter part of the day.

—At Morley's Station, twenty miles from Redding, Cal., James Mason, a veteran stage driver, committed suicide in a horrible manner. He bought a fifty-pound box of giant powder, sat on it, and touched the explosive off. The Coroner gathered up twenty pounds of the body in a basket.

—Dr. James Ridley, one of the medical officers of Tullamore jail during Mr. Mandeville's incarceration there, and who was subpœnaed to attend the Mandeville inquest, committed suicide at Dublin on Saturday. His suicide confirms the general belief of brutal treatment of prisoners at Tullamore jail.

—On Saturday last Frank Lynch was exercising a $1,000 stallion, the property of E. V. R. Gardner, of Orange county, N. Y., when the brute grabbed Lynch by the arm. Mr. Gardner tried to club the animal off, but could not do it, and was compelled to shoot him. Lynch died shortly after being rescued.

—Two men were arrested in Pittsburgh on Monday while attempting to swindle an old man. They had in their possession $45,000 in spurious greenbacks and a large numbkr of dies for quarters and half dollars. It is thought they belong to a gang which has recently been flooding the country with counterfeit money.

—Specials from Sandusky, Ohio, report that a severe storm struck that place on Monday afternoon. The wind blew a gale and rain and hail fell in torrents. Trees were uprooted and corn and other crops were damaged, while fruit was totally stripped from the trees. The damage in Huron county is estimated at over $100,000.

—The farmers of Forkston township, Wyoming county, Pa., especially those living in the vicinity of Dutch Mountain, will gladly welcome any number of bear hunters. Bruin has developed a strong taste for mutton, and the sheep suffer. Within the past week bears have invaded the pastures of three farms alone on the mountain, and carried away 50 sheep.

—The police of Dublin are keeping a close watch upon all American visitors. A detective entered a hotel recently and insisted upon holding a private interview with a gentleman from St. Louis who had previously visited Dublin. The gentleman complained to the United States Consul, who has written a letter to the police authorities demanding an explanation of the detective's conduct.

—The richest discovery of gold ever made outside the Comstock lode was made at the Lake Superior Iron Company's shaft, seven miles from ishpeming, Mich., on last Friday. Three hundred pounds of quartz carying free gold at the rate of over $60,000 to the ton was uncovered by one blast and taken into the city, where it is creating the wildest excitement. The quartz is worth fully $10,000.

—A curiosity in the plant world is a peculiar kind of weed which grows in the Arkansas Valey. It is shaped like a bell, and varies in size from one foot or less in diameter to five or six feet, some specimens being as tall as a man. When ripe these balls snap off their stems and go tumbling over the prairies with every gust of wind. They present a very strange appearance, and in the distance hunters have mistaken them for bison. Often they come bounding along in hundreds upon the hunters, who are compelled to crowd upon the ground to escape being hurt.

—According to first-class authority, horseflesh is largely eaten in Alsace, Germany. The choice cuts are retailed for about 8 cents per pound, and the ordinary 6 cents. A large quantity is used in the manufacture sausages. All horses are given a strict examination before and after being killed, and if found in any way diseased are rejected. In Strasburg the flesh of 30 horses are eaten every week.

—While working on the new soldiers' monument at Indianapolis, Ind., on last Saturday morning, two men, Abraham Jones, white, and Elijah Middleton, colored, were instantly killed. They were engaged in hoisting stone by means of a huge derrick, when the latter, the lumber of which had become decayed and weak from long usage, broke, the top falling on them and crushing them horribly.

—A man applied for a pension at the Maine State Agency in Augusta the other day, and being asked on what grounds he thought himself entitled to a pension, answered: "Drunkenness." The astonished pension agent told him that pensions are only granted for disability contracted in the army. "I know that," said the applicant. "Drunkenness is my disability, and I contracted it in the army."

—On last Friday night a shocking accident occurred on No. 3 plane of the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad at Wilkesbarre, Pa., resulting in the death of an estimable young lady named Mary Sullivan, of Ashley. She, accompanied by her two sisters, Maggie and Lizzie, were riding up the plane to visit friends, and as she was alighting her dress caught on the car and she was drawn under the wheels which passed over her body, cutting it in two.

—Andrew Swenerut, a blind man, is a successful farmer seven miles north of Oconomowoc, Wis., where he has 110 acres. He has been totally blind for 38 years, and yet succeeds in doing a great deal of work upon the farm, such as pitching hay and other labor, that one would think would require sight. Last week he walked to Oconomowoc alone for repairs for a machine, covering the seven miles in about two hours and a half, and in a short time started for home.

—Swarms of crickets have been ravaging Algeria this year. They fly in clouds so thick as to obscure the sun. The Algerian Government has expended $150,000 in the effort to exterminate the pest, and has set aside $200,000 in all for the work. Long trenches are dug at right angles to the march of the advancing crickets and on the further sides high fences of cloth are stretched. The insects striking against these, fall into the trenches, and are covered with lime and killed.

—The rattlesnakes are so thick in the immense huckleberry patch on Blue Mountain, N. J., that the picker is compelled to wear heavy cowhide boots and a thick leather garment reaching to the neck; his weapons offensive are a hickory club and a quart of liquid "antidote." Notwithstanding these preventives, several fatal accidents happen yearly. This is said to be the most prolific huckleberry patch in the country. Last year 280,000 quarts were shipped from one station alone.

—Viola and Victor Ramsey, twins, aged nine years, fell into the Allegheny river at White Rock, near Freeport, last Friday and were drowned. They were fishing, and the little girl fell from a rock into the water, and her brother, in his efforts to save her, fell in also. Miss Amanda Ramsey, who was also with them, jumped in to try and save them, and she was also nearly drowned. She went down twice, but managed to grasp a rock and draw herself out. Both bodies have been recovered.

—The proposed bridge over the Hudson river at New York City is certainly the most stupendous undertaking of its kind yet proposed in this country. The cost is estimated at $42,000,000, or nearly twice as much again as the Brooklyn bridge. The bridge proper is to absorb $16,000,000 of this; the approaches $14,000,000, and the land necessary for the approaches $14,000,000. There is but one span over the stream, which is a good deal wider at its narrowest available point than the East river at its broadest.

—Eddie, the two-year-old son of James Brown, of Logansport, Ind., fell into a cistern of water on Saturday. Three ladies, while attempting to rescue him, were precipitated into the cistern by the platform giving away, but were rescued from their perilous position. The Brown boy was pronounced dead. The coroner and undertaker were started for, but immediately upon their arrival the supposed dead returned to life, and the undertaker with his little coffin and the coroner sadly drove away.

—The Pope has just been celebrating the jubilee of his ordination as a priest fifty years ago. The value of the jubilee gifts made to him is estimated at $20,000,000. They came from all classes, from Emperor to beggar, all the world over. He refused to receive any from the King and Queen of Italy who had prepared some costly ones; and they indignantly asked all their relatives and retainers not to send any. President Cleveland sent a splendidly gotten up copy of the American Constitution. There have been grand ceremonials at Rome, and the Catholic Church throughout the world has been magnificently celebrating the event.

—Mrs. Mary Dunn, of Providence, R. I., one day last week became the mother of a double-headed child. The freak of nature resembles nothing that the physicians who have examined it ever saw before. There are two bodies, with separate internal organs joined together lengthwise at the hips, and each body has its distinct head. The bodies have one pair of arms and hands and one pair of legs, the limbs being perfectly formed. If the monstrosity stood on its feet the body would be horizontal, while the legs alone would be upright, the hands appearing from the front of the two bodies where they are joined. The physicians reported that one-half the child had died and that the other portion could not live.

—George Getter, a wealthy farmer living near Carlisle, Pa., came near being victimized by three-card monte men last Friday. Two prepossessing strangers visited him, expressing a wish to purchase his farm for an "aunt." While examining the place another sleek stranger appeared and joined in conversation. Finally he produced a roll of greenbacks and began throwing three card monte "just for fun." One of the other strangers bet on a queen and won $3,000. The farmer was then induced to try his luck. He also won several thousand dollars. At this point he became suspicious and refused to continue; and the visitors, becoming alarmed, fled without completing negotiations for the farm. The police are on the watch for the would-be purchasers.

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No. 113 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.,

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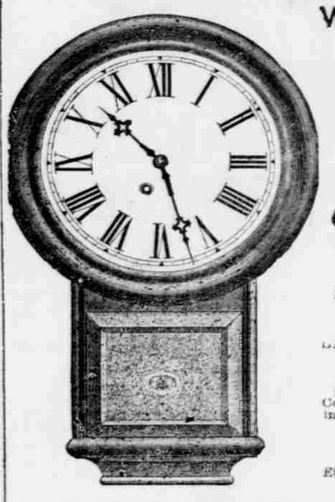

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VIGOROUS HEALTH

Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quack Nostrums. Take a SURE REMEDY (ONLY ONE) thoroughly, it can be taken with attention to business or change of occupation or inconvenience in any way. Perfect secrecy as to scientific medical principles, by application to the seat of disease in nearly all cases without the influence of fear without delay. The vitalizing influences of the human organism restored. The wasted and enfeebling elements of life are given back, the system becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and flesh.

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three Mos. $6.

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GEO. M. READE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, EBENSBURG, PA. ☞ Office on Centre street, near Bank.

M. D. KITTELL, Attorney-at-Law, EBENSBURG, PA. Office Armory Building, opp. Court House.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in building of T. J. Lloyd, dec'd, (first floor,) Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily and collections a specialty. (10-14.-tf.)

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FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES, CLAY and Ore Pans, Boiler and Sheet-Iron Work.—Second-hand engines and boilers on hand. Hoisting engines and machinery a specialty.—THOMAS CARLIN, Allegheny, Pa. (Jan. 22,-1y.)

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WHEN REQUIRED.

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - JULY 27, 1888.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Work is plenty in this place.

—Hay rakes at Duftons' for 10 cents.

—The wise man has as foolish dreams as the fool.

—The peach crop is going to be immense this year.

—John Lloyd & Sons are having their store room painted.

—A few hand-made McGuire cradles still for sale at Duftons.'

—Mr. M. R. Denny, of Gallitzin, is visiting in town this week.

—Editor Creery, of the Carrolltown *News*, was in town on Monday.

—Louis Wehr, of Johnstown, was a visitor to our town on Tuesday.

—Isaac Wike, of Belsano, was among the visitors to town on Tuesday.

—E. R. Donegan, Esq., of St. Augustine, is visiting town to-day (Thursday).

—Mr. George H. Roberts, of this place, is spending a few days at Atlantic City.

—Mr. William Cumerford, of Loretto, spent a few hours in town on Thursday.

—Dr. G. A. Zimmerman and wife, of Johnstown, visited our town on Sunday.

—Mrs. William Kittell, of this place is visiting relatives and friends in Houtzdale.

—The ordinance prohibiting the throwing of rubbish on the street should be enforced.

—The Congregational Church of this place held a lawn fete on Wednesday evening.

—Mr. P. F. Kirby, of Wilmore, was appointed postmaster at that place on Wednesday.

—Miss Mamie Addlesberger, of Gallitzin, visited the Misses Bender in this place this week.

—E. Dufton & Son have erected a new sign over the door of their store in this place.

—A great many people in this place waited up to witness the eclipse of the moon on Sunday.

—The stone masons have completed the foundation of the Sister's new building in this place.

—The Democratic citizens of this place are organizing a Cleveland and Thurman campaign club.

—If you want to get a sack of the best flour manufactured go to Gurleys' and ask for Minnehaha.

—Mrs. Julia Tilford, of Pittsburgh, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Donovan, in this place.

—One hundred and twenty kegs of beer were shipped to the no-license town of Huntingdon on Saturday.

—If you want a contented and happy family buy Minnehaha flour and you will always have good bread.

—The stack of the new silk mill at Altoona will be 135 feet high, the highest in Central Pennsylvania.

—D. H. Kinkead, Esq., and daughter, Bintie, of Johnstown, visited friends and relatives in this place on Monday.

—Messrs. Fred. Bell and C. J. Wigton, of Altoona, visited the family of Judge Johnston in this place on Sunday last.

—Miss Minnie Von Lunen, an accomplished young lady of Johnstown, is visiting Mrs Mary Roberts, in this place.

—Miss Mary Dowling, of Johnstown, who has been visiting in this place for the past few weeks, returned home on Monday.

—The new tannery at this place which is nearing completion, is being improved in its outward appearance by a coat of paint.

—Woolf, Son & Thomas, Johnstown's greatest clothiers, have a new "ad" in this issue of our paper. Don't fail to read it.

—A church congregation at Edenburg, near Oil City, were surprised by the entrance of a colt during church services on Sunday.

—Thomas Garry, a seven-year-old boy was burned to death at Braddock on Sunday while attempting to kindle a fire with carbon oil.

—The potato crop of West Chester and vicinity has been ruined by a worm that has cut and eaten them, making them almost worthless.

—Wanted at McDonald's store, Loretto, Pa., 5000 pounds good, clean dry wool for which the highest price will be paid. Cash paid if desired.

—The contributions to the sufferers by the DuBois fire amounts to a trifle over $12,000 cash, and clothing and goods to about the same amount.

—Mr. Isaac Rowland, an old resident of Blacklick township, died at the residence of his nephew Mr. Silas Rowland on Tuesday last, aged about 85 years.

—The Dauntless Fire Company of this place, on Wednesday received a set of extension ladders. The boys tried them and found them to work well.

—Miss Mollie Shryock, of Wilmore, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fes. Lloyd, in this place, took sick on Monday last but is now able to be about again.

—Olin Barker, John Scanlan, Fred. Barker and Cord Snyder are out camping a few miles south of town. They started on Tuesday and will return on Saturday.

—Mrs. William Horan, of Johnstown, who has been visiting her parents in this place for the past two weeks, took her departure for home on Monday last.

—Father Alquin, son of Dr. John Mauchor, of Carrolltown, who was ordained to the priesthood recently at St. Vincent's, Pa., said his first Mass at Carrolltown on Sunday last.

—Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail.

—We would advise the young man who did the "squeeze racket" with his best girl on Centre street Wednesday evening, to go in his shirt-sleeves or have his girl wear a black dress.

—Mr. G. W. Pringle, of Wilmore, who for a number of years was constable of that borough, died at his home in that place on Thursday of last week, from dropsy, aged about 60 years.

—Mr. Sadie Row, of Indiana, formerly a teacher in the Greensburg schools, has been elected principal of the training schools in the city of Reading, at a salary of one thousand dollars a year.

—L. J. Driggs and wife, of this place, are at Lexington, Kentucky, where they went to attend the funeral of Mr. Driggs' brother, Dr. Stoddard Driggs, who died in that city last week.

—The Building Commission of the Huntingdon Reformatory has made its final report to the Governor. Seven years was required to complete it, and $905,281.91 was expended in construction.

—It is said that country editors wear a belt to hold their pants instead of suspenders. When they get word from home that there is nothing for dinner, they simply tighten up one hole, and feel to full for utterance.

—Noah Lutz, of Washington township, Westmoreland county, was struck by lightning and instantly killed during a thunder storm on Monday last. Two horses that he was driving at the time were also killed. Deceased was about fifty years of age and leaves four children.

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

PEOPLE shopping in Gable & Co.'s store the next few days will find in their Dress Goods department some Special Bargains at 25c. per yard. We are closing out some $1 Dress Goods at 60c.

NO FAVORITISM.

—The Indiana gas works have been fitted up to make gas out of crude oil instead of coal as formerly. The article can be produced much cheaper by the new method than by the old.

—The midnight prowlers are getting in their work in the way of relieving several our farmers of a number of chickens. A loaded shot gun should be kept within handy reach for such fellows.

—Four ounces of saltpetre dissolved in a pail of water and sprinkled on cucumber vines is said to be an excellent preparation for destroying the little black itsects that infest them at this season.

—The time for having your name placed on the registry for the purpose of voting will close on the fifth of September. Taxes may be paid one month later. See to it that every Democrat is registered.

—The remains of Patrick Bradley, son of William Bradley, of Lilly, were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Lilly on Friday last. The young man was killed by a fall of slate in a coal mine on Wednesday.

—As will be seen by an advertisement elsewhere in our paper the County Commissioners notify all persons holding county bonds to present them for payment, as interest will be stopped after September 1st.

—The large roller flour mill of D. L. Chambers, at Latrobe, was completely destroyed by fire one night last week. The loss amounts to nearly $50.000 on which there was an insurance of about $20,000.

—E. B. Creswell, of this place, was awarded the contract on Saturday for furnishing the poles and placing them in position along the line of the road between Ebensburg and Carrolltown for the telephone line.

—A sister of Joseph Himes, of Southampton township, Bedford county, was following him as he wielded a cradle in a wheat field the other day, and getting too close as the sharp knife came round her nose was cut off.

—Emma, the 12-year-old daughter of Joseph Arnold, of Delmont, Westmoreland county, was probably fatally injured Saturday morning by being gored by a cow. The principal injury is a wound in the hip four inches long.

—Luke O'Donnell, a Blairsville insane man, attempted to hang himself to the brake wheel of a freight car a few days ago, and when cut down he threw himself in front of an approaching locomotive, but was again rescued and locked up.

—And now is the time to do it. We mean that when in Altoona you should not fail to visit the clothing store of Messrs. McConnell & Saupp, St. Lawrence Block, corner Eleventh avenue and Fourteenth street where bargains in clothing can always be had.

—We have a speedy and positive Cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache, in Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. A Nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health and sweet breath. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

—John A. Henry, the engineer who was killed on the Norfolk & Western railroad, near Lynchburg, Va., early Sunday morning, formerly resided at Latrobe, and at one time was an engineer on the Pennsylvania railroad. His funeral took place at Latrobe on Wednesday.

—A. H. Fallier, of Butler, Pa., a resident of this place about twenty years ago, dropped in to see us on Tuesday. He is selling fruit trees and nursery stock and will visit Carrolltown and vicinity next week with a view of selling the farmers of that vicinity some choice trees.

—J. Warren Ray, a Greene county attorney, was nominated in the Twenty-fourth district for Congress, on the 206th ballot by the Republican conference. It is estimated that the expenses of each of the candates before the conference for the nomination will be $1,200.

—A daughter of Jacob Poro, of West Newton, Westmoreland county, during a thunder storm on Monday last was engaged hanging up clothes on a wire clothes line, when lightning struck the wire and knocked her senseless. She was still living at latest accounts, but was speechless.

—While recently repairing a bridge on the road near John Fooreman's farm, in Milford township, Juniata county, Supervisor W. B. McCahan unearthed a flint-lock musket, which was in a good state of preservation and had a load in it. On the lock is stamped "Valley Forge, 1826."

—Captain John Gardner, of Altoona, an old and respected citizen died at his home in that city on Wednesday morning. The deceased during the Mexican war was a member of Captain Geary's (afterward general) company, the Highlanders recruited at the Summit, and also served during the late war.

—The three story house owned by John Moore and occupied by Dr. Eckbert, of Curwensville, Clearfield county, was totally consumed by fire on Sunday. It is supposed that the fire was caused by an explosion of combustible material in an unoccupied room. The household goods were saved. Loss, $3,000.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad company will shortly issue a schedule of campaign rates. The heavy passenger traffic expected during the Presidential contest has necessitated the arrangement of a special tariff to provide for the transportation of large bodies. The new rates will probably be one-half the present tariff.

—It is said that in October the Board of Managers of the South Penn will hold a meeting to arrange for the completion of the road. The road can be completed for $11,000,000, which will leave a balance in the treasury of $2,000,000 with which to buy the rolling stock and operate the road. So far $5,500,000 has been expended on tunnels, roadbeds, etc.

—The following named persons can each obtain a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Lewis Cain, Miss Sadie Barkley, J. M. Friedman, Esq., Mr. Hiram Kemerer (2). Mr. Willard Vanvalen, Miss Katie Trinkley. Mr. Marcus W. Turner, Jr., Miss Annie Troxell. Persons calling for these letters will please state they were advertised.

—A correspondent of the Somerset *Herald* says that for some time the citizens residing at the foot of Laurel Hill, in the vicinity of John J. Baker's in Somerset township have heard strange cries coming from a thicket, and it became a common talk in the neighborhood that it was the cry of a panther. On Thursday of last week Noah A. Baker decided to investigate, and going to the woods he succeeded in shooting a large male wolf, measuring six feet from tip to tip and standing three feet high. The wolf had a groundhog in its mouth when shot. It proved a great curiosity to the farmers in the neighborhood, who are now watching for its mate.

—J. R. Wood, general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and his family were at the Mountain House, Cresson, las week.

—Mrs. William McCauley, of Liverpool township, Perry county, has two turkey hens that laid 72 eggs since May 8. Out of the 72 eggs 70 young turkeys have been hatched and all are living.

—Beware of the man who offers you something for nothing, or, what virtually amounts to the same thing, at half price. Business never has been and never will be conducted on that basis. The safe and sensible course to pursue is to give the traveling chaps of this description a wide berth and only buy from well known firms of established reputation.

—Ex-Sheriff Ryan and John McDermitt, of Johnstown, accompanied by five Sisters of Charity, two of whom are daughters of Sheriff Ryan, Miss Maggie Coad, Miss Buckley, two daughters of Sheriff Ryan, Mr. McDermitt's daughter and one or two other ladies, whose names we failed to learn, drove up from Johnstown to-day (Thursday), and after spending a few hours in town intend returning home this evening.

—A valuable horse belonging to Mr. Frederick Hofecker, of Adams township, was killed on Tuesday of last week. A boy was bringing the horse in from the pasture field riding another horse immediately in the rear when the horse in front stopped to rub against a beech tree that was lodged, which fell right across him, crushing him, and he died at once.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

—In Walker township, Juniata county, Henry Auker thought, when his wife bought his wheat at sheriff's sale, that, though the farm might be sold, he still could cut the wheat; but when he went to do it a fight occurred between him and the tenant, Joseph Weaver, with the result of cut and bruised heads and faces and several law suits. Weaver has the wheat in possession.

—Burgess Bowers, of Bugtown, spent a couple of days in town this week. He was a delegate from Susquehanna township to the Republican convention that met on Monday, and after the convention was over he concluded to remain a day or two and have a talk with the leaders of the g. o. p. in this place. The Republicans here were delighted with having Adam among them for two whole days.

—Mrs. Miller, who lived in Curtin's Gap, Centre county, died on Thursday morning of last week at the extremely advanced age of 103 years. The remains of this truly venerable lady were buried last Saturday morning. Her husband, who died some time before her, is said to have been more than a 100 years old. There must have been some peculiar sanitary influence that prolonged the lives of this couple.

—Bargains at McDonald's store, Loretto, Pa. Sugar, 6, 7, 8 and 9 cents per pound; teas, 35, 50 and 70 cents per pound; coffee 15, 20 and 22 cents per pound; oatmeal, 5 cents; barley, 6 cents; rice 8 cents per pound; calicoes, 4, 5, 6, and 7 cents per yard; dress goods, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 cents; per yard; children's, misses' and ladies' shoes and all spring and summer goods at actual cost for spot cash or trade.

—During the storm on Monday afternoon lightning struck the residence of James N. Wilson, on Pine street, Seventh Ward. The current entered the building in front near the roof, and descended to the dining room, where Mrs. Wilson, her daughter, and other members of the family were sitting. But little damage was done to the building. Minnie, the daughter, was severely shocked, but not otherwise injured.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

—Mr. Wilson Bonner, of Rushvalley, Indiana county, died on Thursday of last week from the effects of poison inhaled while sprinkling Paris green on potatoes. He had the poison mixed with dry lime, and took it into his system in that state. He was ill but a short time. An autopsy held by physicians developed the fact of the poisoning beyond a doubt. Mr. Bonner was between fifty and sixty years of age. His funeral took place on Saturday at Mechanicsburg.

—Fred Jaekel was in the city yesterday and reported progress in a new coal enterprise having its location at Shirley station, in Cambria county. A new company has been organized by parties in this city and Hollidaysburg, and the concern is about leasing lands from Joseph Van Ormer, Samuel Troxel, J. W. Scott, John Troxell and various other parties, amounting in all to 1,090 acres. This will be a grand enterprise, if successfully carried out and we wish it abundant success.—*Altoona Times.*

—Myriads of toads have appeared on the east side of Beaver Falls. They are described as about the size of a grain of coffee, and as lively as crickets. Monday morning of last week they covered the tracks of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad several inches thick, and a passenger train slid past the station before it could be brought to a standstill, owing to the rails being made slippery by the crushed bodies of the little reptiles. The track had to be cleaned and sanded before the train could start again.

—Tuesday last Charles H. Isenberg, of Mifflin, an employe of the gravel train, while reaching between the truck cars for a coupling pin had his left arm caught between the deadwoods. The elbow joint and the bones and flesh above and below the joint, a portion of the arm and shoulder bone was torn loose at the elbow joint and had to be removed, the flesh at and above and below the joint was lacerated and a portion of it was removed and more will slough. The arm was cut and bursted open for some three inches.

—Altoona has ninety-six phones in use alongside of sixty-two last March. There are fifty-four in Huntingdon, two at Bellwood Borough, two at Lloydsville, thirty-one at Tyrone, seventeen at Hollidaysburg, six at Cresson, two at Frankstown, three at Gallitzin, three at Duncansville, four at Williamsburg, four at Martinsburg, and four at Roaring Spring. The latter three towns have been but recently connected by wire with the Altoona Exchange. In the city of Williamsport 471 phones are in operation, and in Lock Haven fifty-two.

—The great stone arch bridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad company over the Conemaugh river, a short distance west of the Johnstown passenger station, being now completed, the work of laying track upon it is in progress. This will be completed by Sunday next, with the exception of the connections at either end. These will be made on Sunday morning, and on that day it is expected trains will begin crossing the new structure. The old iron bridge will shortly be taken down and removed, iwhther it will be taken is a point concerning which no information has been obtained.—*Jonhstown Tribune.*

—Florence the 2-year-old daughter of John Hughes, of Rutherford Run, McKean county, last Friday morning went to a spring up in the woods with a party of children. After a while she strayed from the others and was lost. The children reported the fact to the parents, who organized a searching party. Then the search was given up until Saturday morning. Two hundred men went to Rutherford at 10 o'clock, and after a search found her a mile and a half away on the mountains lying on a pile of brush. She had just awakened and was apparently all right, with the exception of a few scratches. There is great rejoicing at the Hughes household.

—There are bogus five-dollar silver certificates afloat. The bad bill has a whitish appearance and is without fibre. The denomination and other letter-press are fairly copied, but the vignette of President Grant on the right hand side is badly executed. In the good bill this is a fine steel engraving, and in the spurious bill it is a coarse woodcut with the shading very defective and a general clumsiness about the lines. These defects are quite apparent to the naked eye, but are more palpable through a magnifying glass. The printing around the edge, "$5 silver certificate," which forms a border by continuous repetition, is very carelessly done in the counterfeit. The "f" and the "l" in the word silver are indistinct.

—Lawrence McDonald, a prominent young Republican of Clearfield, Pa., in a letter to James Kerr, Esq., Chairman of the Clearfield Democratic County Committee, announces his intention to support Cleveland and Thurman. He says, among other things, that he likes the Democratic platform because "it declares in favor of honest competition in trade, based upon the law of supply and demand and against fostered monopolies and protected trusts," and because "it favors protection to our workingmen by opening the ports of the world to the products of their labor and skill and closing our ports to imported contract and pauper labor." Mr. McDonald is a good speaker and will do good service on the stump.

—Jason, one of Huntingdon county's most famous newspaper contributors, writes the following: I have recently found a remedy that relieves headache, from which I have suffered a great part of the time for many years. It was given me by a gentleman who had to give up business on account of his aching head, but who has been relieved by this remedy. I bought five cents worth (an ounce) of bromide of potash, put it in four ounces (about a gill) of water, and took a teaspoonful four times a day at first. It works wonders and I feel as if I had a new lease of life. Now I put a teaspoonful of the solution into a half cup of water and take it whenever my head aches or feel oppressed. I want all sufferers from headache to try this simple remedy.

—The much-talked-of game of base ball between the Eclipse club and a picked nine of this place came off on Saturday last and resulted in a score of 24 to 4 in favor of the picked club. The picked club was composed of some of the old Stars and other old ballists, and from the way they played it was plainly seen that they have not forgotten how to handle the ball. Blair and Chute were the battery for them and they did excellent work, while the playing of Bearer on first was faultless. The base running of Oasie Wilkinson and Harry Esterline was especially fine. The picked nine took the lead from the first inning and held it throughout the game, winning an easy victory. Davis and Bolsinger occupied the points for the Eclipse club, and, although they make a pretty good battery, could not do much with the "sluggers." The field work of the Eclipse nine was very poor, and their costly errors were one of features of the game. Considerable money changed hands on the result. Mr. Geo. Jones, of Allegheny City, umpired the game and gave general satisfaction.

Shiloh's Consumption Cure.

This is beyond question the most successful Cough Medicine we have ever sold, a few doses invariably cure the worse cases of Cough, Croup, and Bronchitis, while its wonderful success in the cure of Consumption is without parallel in the history of medicine. Since its first discovery it has been sold on a guarantee, a test which no other medicine can stand. If you have a Cough we earnestly ask you to try it Price 10 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00. If your Lungs are sore, Chest or Back lame, use Shiloh's Porous Plasters. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold at the drug stores of E. James, Ebensburg, and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. J ames and W. W. McAteer, Loretto.

I Suffered

For more than ten years with that dreadful disease catarrh, and used every available medicine which was recommended to me. I cannot thank you enough for the relief which your Cream Balm has afforded me. Emanuel Meyers, Winfield, L. I., N. Y.

For fifteen years I was annoyed with severe pain in my head and discharges into my throat from catarrh. My sense of smell was much impaired. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm I have overcome these troubles.—J. B. Case, St. Denis Hotel, N. Y.

Answer This Question.

Why do so many people we see around us seem to prefer to suffer and be made miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Coming Up of the Food, Yellow Skin, when for 75 cents we will sell them Shiloh's System Vitalizer, guaranteed to cure them. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy.

Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy, a marvelous cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker Mouth, and Headache. With each bottle there is an ingenious Nasal Injector for the more successful treatment of these complaints without extra charge. Price 50 cents. Sold by Dr. T. J. Davison.

Pensions Granted.

Pensions and increase of pensions have been granted as follows to persons residing in this part of the State:

Original (invalid)—Joseph Potts, Piney Creek, Bedford county; William P. De Lancy, Elliottsburg, Perry county; Thos. J. Harris, Shirleysburg; John Liddick, Lewistown; William Alley, Spruce Creek.

Re-issue and increase—Henry Bitner, Ligonier; John C. Sowers, Coalport; Adam Custer, Stoyestown, Somerset county; John Hazlett, Altoona; John Montgomery (old war), Summit, Cambria county; Noah Caton and Henry C. McKinley, Meyersdale, Somerset county; Samuel Hogue, Altoona.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the weeks ending Wednesday, July 25, 1888:

Silas A. Gibbons and Sarah Jane Burns, Gallitzin township.

Augustus Delaney, Gallitzin township, and Annie Nolfsker, Greenfield township, Blair county, Pa.

William Delaney and Mary G. Burns, Gallitzin township.

Joseph Lowmyer and Clara Kutniff, Chest township.

Francis J. Thomas and Theresa Bush, Carrolltown, Pa.

J. E. Boyer and Maggie E. Owens, Johnstown.

Nicholas Vallelia, Cresson, and Annie Grove, Dean township.

Joseph Wilt and Linnie Gray, Reade township.

Solomon Strayer and Mary Jane Varner, West Taylor township.

Joseph Brosig and Katharina Seifert, Woodvale.

John H. Porter, Allegheny county, Maryland, and Bertha Schwaderer, Johnstown.

John Gonesar and Mary Mateska, Cambria.

LEGAL NOTICE.

Thomas Bradley, vs. Matilda Bradley. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, No. 4, Dec. Term, 1887. Alias Subpœna in Divorce.

COUNTY OF CAMBRIA, SS.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to

MATILDA BRADLEY, GREETING:

WE command you as heretofore commanded that all manner of business and excuses being set aside you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Ebensburg, at our Court of Common Pleas, there to be held on the first Monday of September next, to show cause, if any you have, why your husband Thomas Bradley, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimon which he hath contracted with you the said Matilda Bradley, agreeable to Petition and Libel exhibited against you before our said Court; and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril.

WITNESS the Honorable Robert L. Johnston, President Judge of our said Court, this 4th day of June, A. D. 1888.

B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proth'y.

Attest: JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Ebensburg, July 27, 1888.-6t.

CURRY UNIVERSITY.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Over 1,400 Students Last Year.

Classical; Scientific; Ladies' Seminary; Normal; Penmanship; Music; and Elocution Departments.

Curry Business College and Curry School of Shorthand

are separate schools, each having its own complete Faculty, providing the most through practical drill in its line obtainable.

Send for Catalogue of the Department you desire to enter.

JAMES CLARK WILLIAMS, A. M., Prest.

July, 27, 1888.-3mo.

STAR SHAVING PARLOR!

COR. CENTRE AND SAMPLE STREETS

EBENSBURG, PA.

J. H. GANT, Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC will always find us at our place of business in business hours. Everything kept neat and cozy. A bath room has been connected with the shop where the public can be accommodated with a hot or cold bath. Bath tub and everything connected therein kept perfectly clean. CLEAN TOWELS A SPECIALTY.

AGENTS WANTED

To canvass for one of the largest, oldest established. BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. Unequaled facilities. GENEVA NURSERY Established 1846. W. & T. SMITH, GENEVA, N. Y. 36ow.

What Medical Men Say.

Superintendents of Hospitals and the Faculty in general have, over their own signatures, endorsed, for purity, age and quality, the now well-known standard

KLEIN'S SILVER AGE,

The price is within the reach of most anyone, being only $1.50 for a full quart. You can also get the following well known brands, never less than six years old: Finch's, Gibson's or Guckenheimer's. Full quarts, $1 each, or six quarts for $5, neatly packed and sent anywhere. Send the money, that I may ship to you direct and obedient to all laws. Address

MAX KLEIN,
Dealer in Rye Whiskies,
May 11, '88, 1 yr. Allegheny, Pa.

Important to Canvassers.

WANTED—Live Canvassers in every county in the United States to sell FOX'S PATENT REVERSIBLE SAD IRON, which combines two Sad Irons, Polisher, Fluter, &c., one iron doing the work of an entire set of ordinary irons. Is self-heating by gas or alcohol lamp. DOES AWAY WITH HOT KITCHENS. Price moderate. A large and lasting income insured to good canvassers. Address, for circulars, &c., FOX SAD IRON CO., 96 Reade St., N. Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cresson Springs company will be held at the Mountain House, Cresson, Pa., on Tuesday, August 7th, 1888, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Election for president and directors same day and place.

JAMES R. McCLURE,
Cresson, July 13, 1888.-3t. Secretary.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters testamentary to the estate of Catharine McAteer, late of Washington township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent will make known the same without delay.

F. M. GEORGE,
Executor.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to all persons holding or owning coupon bonds issued by the county of Cambria to present them to the treasurer of said county of Cambria for payment on September 1st, 1888, as after that date interest will cease on the same.

JOHN CAMPBELL, JOHN KIRBY, J. G. LLOYD. } Com'rs.

Attest: D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.

Ebensburg, July 27, 1888.-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Cambria county, to hear and decide upon the exceptions filed to the first and partial account of William Warner, surviving administrator of John Warner, deceased, hereby give notice that he will sit at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, on Monday, the 6th day of August, 1888, at 10 o'clock A. M., to discharge the duties of his appointment at which time and place all persons interested may attend.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
Ebensburg, Pa., June 29, 1888. Auditor.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Hazil Bender, deceased, late of Washington township, Cambria county, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to me without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them, properly authenticated for settlement to

TERESA BENDER,
Admr'x of Hazil Bender deceased.
Hemlock, Pa., June 22, '88.-6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to distribute the fund in the hands of Samuel Reed, executor of Ann E. Bracken, deceased, as shown by his first and final account, to and amongst the persons legally entitled thereto. Notice is hereby given to all parties interested, that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on Tuesday, August 7th, 1888, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

E. G. KERR,
July 13, 1888.-3t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Having been appointed auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, Pa., to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph Tombinson, committee of John Naught, a lunatic as shown by his first and final account, to and amongst the persons legally entitled thereto, notice is hereby given to all parties interested that I will attend to the duties of said appointment at my office in the borough of Ebensburg, Pa., on Tuesday, August 7th, 1888, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

E. G. KERR,
July 13, 1888.-3t. Auditor.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned will sell their farm, situated in Allegheny township, adjoining lands of D. A. McGough, A. J. Sell, Henry Mansfield and others, containing 118 acres, 60 acres cleared and 58 well timbered with oak, hemlock, cucumber and hickory. A good two-story-plank house and frame barn, together with all necessary outbuildings, a never failing spring of water and a stream of water running through the farm. There is also 75 choice apple, pear and peach tree on the premises. The above property will be sold at a price and terms to suit the purchaser and a good warrantee deed guaranteed.

MARY FURY,
ANN FURY.
June 1st. Loretto Postoffice, Pa.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Cambria County. In the matter of the proceedings in partition in the estate of John E. Evans, deceased.

The undersigned auditor appointed by said Court to ascertain whether there are any liens or encumbrances on the real estate affecting the interest of the parties, also to ascertain advancements and make distribution among the heirs and parties in interest hereby give notice that he will sit at his office in the borough of Ebensburg, on Wednesday the 1st day of August, 1888 at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of discharging the duties of his appointment at which time and place all persons interested shall attend or be forever debarred.

DONALD E. DUFTON,
Ebensburg, Pa., June 29, 1888. Auditor.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, on the 3rd day of September next, at 9 o'clock P. M., for the Act of Assembly entitled, "An act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, by S. A. Myers, William Lee, Jr., W. S. Conler, Adam Myers, and William Sharp, and others for the charter of an intended corporation, to be called, "The Union Stock company of Derby, Cambria county, Pa." the character and object of which is, for the purpose of building houses, offices, store rooms, barns, etc., and doing a general merchandizing business, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the Act of Assembly aforesaid and its supplements.

July 27, 1888.-3t. G. M. READE, Solicitor.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS!

Notice is hereby given that the COUNTY TREASURER of Cambria County will attend, for the purpose of receiving County and State Taxes assessed for the year 1888, at the places of holding the elections in the respective districts, on the dates mentioned below:

South Fork	July 16th.
Croyle Township	July 17th.
Wilmore	July 18th.
Summerhill	July 19th.
Portage	July 20th.
Lilly and Washington, No. 1	July 23d.
Tunnelhill Borough	July 24th.
Gallitzin	July 25th.
Washington Township, No. 2	July 26th.
Munster	July 27th.
Barr Township	July 30th.
Susquehanna Township	July 31st.
Elder Township	August 1st.
Carrolltown	August 2d.
Carroll Township	August 3d.
Clearfield Township	August 6th.
Dean Township	August 7th.
Reade Township	August 8th.
White Township	August 9th.
Chest Township	August 10th.
Chest Springs	August 13th.
Ashville	August 14th.
Gallitzin Township	August 15th.
Allegheny Township	August 16th.
Loretto	August 17th.
Blacklick Township	August 20th.
Cambria Township	August 21st.
Ebensburg, East Ward	August 22d.
Ebensburg, West Ward	August 23d.
East Conemaugh	July 16th.
Franklin	July 17th.
Woodvale	July 18th.
Conemaugh, 1st Ward	July 19th.
Conemaugh, 2d Ward	July 20th.
Johnstown, 1st Ward	July 23d.
" 2d Ward	July 24th.
" 3d Ward	July 25th.
" 4th Ward	July 26th.
" 5th Ward	July 27th.
" 6th Ward	July 30th.
" 7th Ward	July 31st.
Millville, 1st Ward	August 1st.
Millville, 2d Ward	August 2d.
Cambria, 1st Ward	August 3d.
Cambria, 2d Ward	August 6th.
Coopersdale	August 7th.
Prospect	August 8th.
Grubtown	August 9th.
Jackson Township	August 10th.
Upper Yoder	August 13th.
Taylor, East	August 14th.
Taylor, West	August 15th.
Conemaugh Township	August 16th.
Stony Creek Township	August 17th.
Adams Township	August 20th.
Richland Township	August 21st.
Lower Yoder	August 22d.

A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all Taxes paid on or before September 1st, and after October 1st 5 per cent. will be added on all unpaid.

THOS. E. HOWE,
County Treasurer.
Treasurer's Office Ebensburg, May 23, 1888.

Ebensburg Fire Insurance Agency

T. W. DICK,

General Insurance Agent,

EBENSBURG, PA.

WOOL! WOOL!

WM. MURRAY & SON want you to bring your wool to Altoona and get the highest market price, either CASH or TRADE. We have the largest stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Carpets in Central Pennsylvania to select from.

WM. MURRAY & SON,
1315 and 1317 Eleventh Ave.,
June 8th, 1888.-3m. Altoona, Pa.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY IS NOW

Our Great Annual Sale of Odds and Ends COMMENCES TO-DAY.

From now until the first of September our attention will be devoted to our Great Sale of Odds and Ends, and the public will be afforded an opportunity to purchase reliable, well-made and honest clothing at the lowest prices ever heard of in Johnstown. All our odd suits that were selling right along at $9, $10, $11 and $12 have been placed side by side on one separate table and can now be bought for $8.50 a suit. Our stock of $3, $3.50 and $4 odd pants will now be sold for $2.50 a pair, and odd vests worth 75c. and $1—you can buy at 50c. each. Odd coats from $2 up; Seersucker coats and vests, 68c.; light stiff hats from 75c. to $1.50.

BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

WOOLF, SON & THOMAS,

Leading Clothiers of Johnstown, Pa.

WATERTOWN STEAM ENGINE CO.,

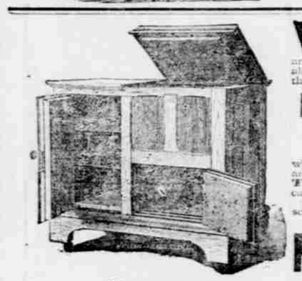
WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Manufacturers of

STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS

Of All Kinds.

Write for Catalogue.



WHY

WILL PEOPLE use the Impure and Unwholesome Refrigerators which are lined with wood, zinc and other metals, that cause gastric troubles and also children's diseases by tainting milk, when they can get

REFR

The Turnip Crop.

July is the period for putting in the turnip crop, and new crop seed should be used. The seed being small it is important that the soil be in the finest possible condition, not a clod or lump to be allowed. The ground (as was recommended previously) should have been plowed and frequently cultivated before now, in order to allow weed and grass seeds to germinate, thereby ridding the field of these nuisances before planting. The crop is especially a summer crop, and matures quickly. It can be grown on land formerly occupied by early potatoes or green peas, which is an advantage, the cultivation of the previous crops cleaning the land for the turnips. For a general crop the rutabagas are preferred, as they keep well in winter and yield largely. The seed should not go in until the ground is moist, and half inch covering is sufficient. The rows should be carefully laid off, and as straight as possible, in order to permit of the use of the horse-hoe after the plants are well up. The better mode of putting in the seed is to use a seed planter, as they are now constructed to open the rows, drop the seed at intervals, cover them, and then slightly press the earth on the seeds with a small roller. It also marks off the next row. By this plan it is only necessary to use the marking line for the first row. Use plenty of seed, as the fly readily attacks the young plants. A liberal use of the wood ashes along the rows it is said to be a protection, but it is better to rely on the use of more seed than is really necessary, as the surplus plants can be easily removed if too thick after they appear. There are two methods of putting in the seed. One is to sow the seed thickly in the row, and after they appear, to thin the plants out by chopping spaces between the stools required, and the other is to drop the seed in stools at distances sufficient to allow of the use of the hoe. The latter mode is preferable, as the work can be done with the seed planter. In either case the hoe must be used. If the land be rich, 600 bushels of turnips can be produced, and, considering the late season of production the crop and the keeping qualities of the bulbs, no root crop is grown at a less cost or is of more value as stock food on proportion to yield of crop. Turnips are not, regarded as a nutritious diet in winter compared with other foods, but they serve the place of green and succulent material, and can be grown on all farms. Used in connection with grain they are better than grain alone, and the health and conition of all classes of stock will be largely promoted by their use in winter.

The Grief of a Cowboy Dog.

A cattle man from Arizona, William Wilson by name, recently paid a visit to San Francisco, says the New York *Sun*, and brought with him a dog that would have delighted the heart of the author of "Sartor Resartus." For the animal flaunts a real Carlylean contempt for the fripperies of civilization and the useless adornment of clothes.

Mr. Wilson sent Nugget, the dog, to board with a dog fancier in a canine boarding house, and then went to a clothing store and exchanged his cowboy's rig for new clothes of the latest cut. The next day he called on Nugget, but Nugget would have none of him. The master whistled to the dog, petted him, and made every effort to make him understand that affection was not changed, even though clothes had been. The dog looked up at the silk hat which had taken the place of the broadbrimmed slouch to which he had been accustomed, sniffed at the dude-like cane, and surveyed the light trousers from several points of view, and then walked off to the corner of the room, layed down, and gave a long, mournful howl. Mr. Wilson tried to coax him out of the corner, but could not. Nugget would look up at him with a knowing expression in his eye, and occasionally give the feebiest little wag to the end of his tail, but he could not be induced to reconsider his evident determination not to recognize his master in any such ridiculous attire as that.

Mr. Wilson went to his hotel, donned his cowboy rig again, and then returned to Nugget's quarters. The instant the dog saw him he was almost wild with joy, and his delight at seeing his master again clothed as he thought a man ought to be was almost unbounded.

Palatable Way to Prepare Cherries.

Select large cherries, have them perfectly dry. Put one pound of granulated sugar and a gill of water in a saucepan over the fire to boil; stir in until the sugar is dissolved, not one moment longer. Boil continuously until the syrup thickens when drop into ice water, and it will form a soft ball when rubbed between the thumb and finger.—Watch the syrup carefully while boiling, and with a sponge wipe the sides of the saucepan three or four times. This prevents granulation. As soon as you can form this syrup into a soft ball; turn it out on to a large greased meat-platter, allow it to stand a few minutes to cool, then stir with a wooden spoon rapidly until you have a white creamy candy called fondant. Now place the fondant in a porcelain-lined saucepan, add your flavoring, stand the saucepan in a pan of boiling water and stir the fondant constantly until it melts. If it is too thick add water or flavoring to thin. Dip the cherries in the hot fondant and stand aside to dry.

QUEEN VICTORIA makes the curious rule not to permit any lady to court who has been divorced. In America ladies frequently become divorced for the sole purpose of again going to court.

PRESERVING jars should be stood on their heads at least an hour after sealing, when the liquor will escape if the jar contains air. Cranberry jelly mixed with cold water makes a refreshing drink for the sick.

"How doth the little busy bee?" Well, if you meddle with him much, you will find out how he doth.

KASKINE
THE NEW QUININE.

GIVES GOOD APPETITE, STRENGTH, QUIET NERVES, HAPPY DAYS, SWEET SLEEP.

A POWERFUL TONIC,
that the most delicate stomach will bear.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION,
and all Germ Diseases.

The most scientific and successful Blood Purifier Superior to quinine

Mr. John G. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds. Have not had such good health in 20 years.

Other letters of a similar character from prominent individuals, which stamp Kaskine as a remedy of undoubted merit, will be sent on application.

Letters from the above persons, giving full details will be sent on application.

Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE KASKINE CO., 54 Warren St., New York.

CANNS KIDNEY CURE.
For Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Bright's Heart, Urinary or Liver diseases. Cure Guaranteed. Office, 831 Arch street, Philadelphia. All druggists. Try it. $1 a bottle, six for $5.
March 16, 1888.-1y.

DR SINE'S SYRUP CURES COUGHS AND COLDS.

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR. NEVER OUT OF ORDER.
NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL. — 30 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. — DALLAS, TEX.
ST. LOUIS, MO. — ATLANTA, GA. — SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

All Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00. Prepared only by Dr. Seth Arnold, Med. Corp., Woonsocket, R. I.

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
Beautifully Illustrated. 25 cts., $3 a Year.

ITS SCOPE.—THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE gives preference to national topics and scenes, and its literature and art are of the highest standard. Famous American writers fill its pages with a wide variety of interesting sketches of travel and adventure, serial and short stories, descriptive accounts of our famous countrymen and women, brief essays on the foremost problems of the period, and, in short, this Magazine is

Distinctively Representative of American Thought and Progress.

It is acknowledged by the press and public to be the most popular and entertaining of the high-class monthlies.

IMPORTANT. A Specimen Number, with Illustrated Premium List, and Special Inducements to Cash or Valuable Premium to Club Raisers, will be sent on receipt of 15c., if this paper is mentioned.

☞ Responsible and energetic persons wanted to solicit subscriptions. Write at once for exclusive territory.

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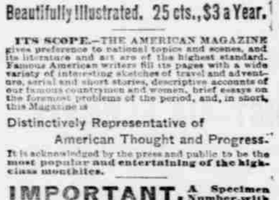
MANUFACTURED BY
PEEK & SON.
(Established 1850)
212 to 216 West 47th Street and 1567 & 1569 Broadway, NEW YORK.



The "OPERA" Piano is a strictly first-class instrument, fully warranted for five years. The most perfect instrument in the market and the

Most Moderate in Price.

Catalogue, Terms, Prices, and full information by mail.

Special inducements to readers of this paper.

Our Cottage Upright is a marvel of beauty, and the highest grade of excellency.

☞ It will pay to write us.
(MENTION THIS PAPER.)

LAST OPPORTUNITY!
For CHEAP EXCURSION To
CALIFORNIA.
$72 from St. Louis via Iron Mountain Route
$60 from Kansas City via Missouri Pacific Ry.
Tickets are good for six months, limited to sixty days for going passage with stop over privileges at pleasure within limit of west-bound passage. Special excursion trains leave St. Louis via Iron Mountain Route, February 16th and Kansas City via Missouri Pacific Railway, February 17th. For All coupon offices in the United States and Canada will sell tickets to Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco for this EXCURSION.

About Women.

The pretty daughter of a Columbus, O., preacher is in a bad fix. She has eaten pickles until she has dwindled from 200 to sixty pounds. She can no longer eat. Her tongue is as dry and hard as a piece of leather and her physicians say that the interior of her stomach is as hard and smooth as the surface of polished glass. The young lady is only 16 years old.

Mrs. Julia Moore was run over and killed by a train, at Henderson, North Carolina, on the 29th ult. Seeing the train approaching she fainted from fright and fell upon the track. She was 91 years old.

Annie Player, a colored woman, in Wilcox county, has attained the age of 118 years. She was the slave of R. N. Player. She was blind at the age of 110 years, but at the age of 117 she recovered her eyesight.

A little negro girl in Albany, Georgia, is gradually turning white, the skin of her face and arms being now hardly distinguishable in hue from that of a Caucasian child. Her hair, too, which was jet black, has become white.

A young woman, at Beloit, Kan., was recently paid the bounty on the scalps of nine young wolves which she captured while herding cattle.

A Savannah lady went to another lady to leave some flowers to be placed on the grave of a friend who died a few days before. While returning home she was frightened by a severe shock of lightning, and was stepping into a store to wait for the storm to pass when she fell dead. The flowers which she carried to place on the grave of her friend were placed upon her own.

Mrs. Mary Nantz has a farm of 200 acres in Butte county, Cal. The wheat on it will give her a profit of $2,900 this year.

A lady of Portland, Me., who was salmon fishing near the eastern shore of the Providence of Quebec, is said to have landed a forty-two-pounder after a full hour's fight.

Mrs. James Harnisch, a Polish woman of Dorr, Allegan county, Mich., gave birth last Tuesday week to four children, three boys and a girl. The lightets weighs three pounds and the others average four pounds each.

Miss Sarah Norcross has worked fifty years in a cotton mill, at Lowell, Mass., with no break except a few weeks sickness.

A South Carolina girl was married five times in seven weeks, and is now bothered to know which one of the chaps is her true husband. She has been sent to jail to think it over.

Oslando, Fla., rejoices in a colored woman who says she is 105 years old. "For about ninety years she has used tobacco in some form or other, and occasionally takes a dose of spirits mixed with about one-third of beef's gall."

The Crown Prince of Sweden has been robbed of $100,000 worth of jewels. The Duchess of Edinburg was recently relieved of $40,000 worth of gems in Spain.

South American Mosquitoes.

One of the pests of life in South America is the upiquitous mosquito, which there attains such an enormous size and venom that his victims are numbered by the scores. Not long ago a herd of valuable cattle taken from the United States to a ranch upon the Magdalena River became so desperate under the attack of the mosquitoes that they broke from their stalls, jumped into the water and all were drowned. Passengers intending to make the voyage usually provide themselves with protection in the shape of mosquito bars, head nets and thick gloves, and when on deck are compelled to tie their sleeves around their rists and pantaloons around their ankles. Even these precautions are not always effective. Large as the insects are they seem to have the power to creep through the smallest crevice, and it is often necessary to change one's clothing four or five times a day on their account. Day and night they give the sensitive skined travelers no rest. I have been solemnly assured that very often when they have attacked a boat and driven its captain and crew below they have broken the windows of the cabin by plunging in swarms against them and have attempted to burst in the doors. Although this may be something of an exaggeration it is nevertheless true that frequently horses and cattle, after the most frightful sufferings, have died from mosquito bites on board the vessels.

A Girl Who Could Dig.

A young girl was teaching in a public school not a hundred miles from Boston at the time money and supplies were wanted for the Sanitary Commission. She went on a committee to solicit for this purpose. It was agreed to take not only money but anything no matter what, that people would give. Among other things she was given a hoe. She went to a market farmer and gardner, hoping to get something hand. some in the way of a donation. But he was too tight-fisted to give her anything. Finally she told him she had a hoe, and asked him to buy that, hoping to turn it into money. This he refused to do, but told her she might have all the potatoes she could dig with a hoe in one day. Early the next morning she appeared, hoe in hand. It was a good year for potatoes, and the price was high. The farm hands were in her interest if the farmer was not. They told her where the potatoes turned out the best. She did such a good business that the farmer wanted her to stop, and at noon offered her $10 to quit. But she did not propose to quit, but held him to his promise. She worked on till she had dug twenty-six bushels making $52 for the Sanitary Commission that day.

LACE may be washed by winding it around bottles, or sewing it on muslin, and boiling it in soft water with white castile soap. It should be rinsed in soft water after removing it from the suds.

A MAN'S reputation for wisdom does not depend one-half so much upon what he knows as the skill he has acquired in concealing his ignorance.

A PERFECT COMBINATION
Of harmless vegetable remedies that will restore the whole system to healthy action, is absolutely needed to cure any disease "for the disease that affects one organ weakens all." Paine's Celery Compound is THIS PERFECT COMBINATION. Read the proofs!

"I have suffered terribly from nervousness and kidney trouble. I bought two bottles of Paine's Celery Compound, and oh, how it did help me! I have so much faith in your medicine, for I know what it did for me."
MRS. J. J. WATSON.
Ontario Centre, N. Y.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

"For five years I suffered with malaria and nervousness. I tried Paine's Celery Compound, and I can truthfully say that five bottles completely cured me. I cheerfully recommend it, for I know it to be a good medicine."
CHAS. L. STEARNS, Letter Carrier, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CURES ALL NERVOUS DISEASES,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidney Trouble, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

$1, six for $5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt. For the Nervous,
$1, six for $5. See that each bottle bears the Celery trade mark. The Debilitated,
$1, six for $5. WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Props., Burlington, Vt. The Aged.

PROTECT YOUR HOMES!
MARLIN DOUBLE ACTION REVOLVER.

A GOOD REVOLVER no longer costs a Fortune

These revolvers are an exact duplicate of the celebrated SMITH & WESSON. .38 Caliber, using Centre-Fire Cartridges.

Self-Cocking, Automatic Ejecting,
FULL NICKEL PLATED, RUBBER HANDLE.
WARRANTED EQUAL IN EVERY RESPECT TO THE SMITH & WESSON.
For sale by Hardware and Gun Dealers everywhere.
Manufactured by THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

BEST IN THE WORLD!
MARLIN Magazine Rifle.
For large or small game, all sizes. The strongest shooting rifle made. Perfect accuracy guaranteed, and the only absolutely safe rifle on the market
BALLARD GALLERY, SPORTING AND TARGET RIFLES, world renowned. Send for Illustrated Catalogue. MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., New Haven, Conn.

IDEAL RELOADING TOOLS
WILL SAVE ONE-HALF THE COST OF AMMUNITION.
Made for all sizes of Cartridges which are used in any of the following Rifles or Pistols: Martin, Colt's, Winchester, Ballard, Stevens, Remington, Whitney-Kennedy, Smith & Wesson; also for all gauges and makes of
SHOT GUN SHELLS, PAPER AND BRASS.
Cheaper and better than any other. Send for Price List of these tools to
Ideal Manufacturing Company,
Box 1064 G. New Haven, Conn.

JOHNSON & STOKES' GARDEN and FARM MANUAL
for 1888, will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Catalogue with Colored Plates, and the FINEST COLLECTION OF SEEDS ever offered. ☞ Our MARKET GARDENERS with varieties specially adapted to their purposes, and all TOOLS necessary to manage a complete garden. If you grow VEGETABLES FOR MARKET, tell us so when you send for our Catalogue.
SEEDS
JOHNSON & STOKES, 219 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OILS! OILS!

The Standard Oil Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., made a specialty of manufacturing for the domestic trade, the finest brands of

Illuminating : and : Lubricating : Oils, NAPHTHA AND GASOLINE
THAT CAN BE MADE FROM PETROLIUM.

If you wish the most uniformly satisfactory oils in the market ask for ours.

Trade for Ebensburg and Vicinity Supplied by
V. S. Barker & Bro.,
Ebensburg, Pa.

NOT DEAD YET!
VALLIE LUTTRINGER,
MANUFACTURER OF
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
AND TIN ROOFING,

Respectfully invites the attention of his friends and the public in general to the fact that he is still carrying on business at the old stand opposite the Mountain House, Ebensburg, and is prepared to supply from a large stock, or manufacturing to order, any article in his line, from the smallest to the largest, in the best manner and at the lowest living prices.

☞ No penitentiary work either made or sold at this establishment.

TIN ROOFING a SPECIALTY. Give me a call and satisfy yourselves as to my work and prices.
V. LUTTRINGER.
Ebensburg, April 13, 1883-tf.

ADVERTISERS by addressing GEORGE P ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York, can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of Advertising in American Newspapers. ☞ 100-page pamphlet, 10c

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Dry, Ground in Oil and Ready-Mixed.

We guarantee every Package bearing our firm name, and will REPAINT where satisfaction is not given.

Sterling Ready-Mixed Paint.
40 Beautiful Colors.
MARBLEINE, SUPERIOR TO KALSOMINE.
24 Exquisite Tints.
Perfect Imitations OF NATURAL WOOD. 6 Colors. WOOD STAINS.
Unique Coach Paints, 9 Colors,
PAINTS and VARNISH in ONE APPLICATION, AT A COST OF 50 CENTS FOR A BUGGY.
Harness Oil, &c., &c.,
SAMPLE CARDS FREE.
The Wm. B. Price Mfg. Co.,
347 WARREN AVENUE,
BALTIMORE, Md.

WE want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. STANDARD SILVERWARE COMPANY, Boston, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses paid. Apply at once, stating age.
(Refer to this paper.)
SNELL & ROWLAND,
Rochester, N. Y.
April 6, 1888.-3t.

CONSUMPTION
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N.Y.

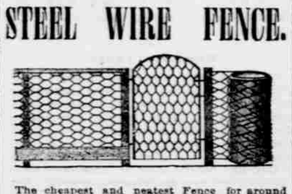
BESSEMER STEEL
BOOT
WEARS LIKE STEEL
H. CHILDS & Co
PITTSBURGH, PA.
SOLE LEATHER COUNTER.
WILL NOT RUN OVER.
ALL SOLID LEATHER.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

H. CHILDS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

KENTUCKY MULES.

The only firm in Penn'a who make a specialty of Kentucky Saddle and Driving Horses, Draught and Fat Mules and keep constantly in their stables one hundred head of Mules, all sizes, from four foot to the large mule weighing 1400 lbs., are D. Arnheim & Co., 53 Second Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mules shipped to all parts of the State on order. Nothing but No. 1 picked stock to be found in their stables.
☞ Correspondence solicited.

STEEL WIRE FENCE.



The cheapest and neatest Fence for around Lawns, School Lots, Poultry Yards, Gardens, Farms, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Also, all kinds of Wire Work. Write for Prices. State kind and quality of fence wanted. Manufacturers of Fire Escapes and Iron Work.
TAYLOR & DEAN,
203 & 205 Market Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
March 23, 1888.-6m.

SALESMEN WANTED
to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age.
CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY,
(Refer to this paper.)
Rochester, N. Y.

I. P. Thomas & Son's,
BONE FERTILIZERS
Contain all the valuable elements of stable manure in a concentrated form. Specially prepared for all crops. They are manufactured for results—permanent results. They cannot be beaten in the field.
OUR WORKS possess every facility. We give them our personal attention. For the same money we guarantee our goods not to be surpassed. Those who use them endorse them. You use them and you will endorse them.
MANUFACTURED BY
I. P. THOMAS & SON,
Philadelphia, Penn'a.
FOR SALE BY
W. J. ANSTEAD, Johnstown,
JOSEPH A. NOEL, Ebensburg.
March 3d, 2m.

PULLMAN BUFFET SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE,
St. Louis to Los Angeles and San Francisco,
VIA THE IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE
Leave St. Louis at 8:30 P. M., Daily.
THE ONLY LINE THAT GOES IT.
NO HIGH ALTITUDES, NO SNOW BLOCKADES

All Sorts of Paragraphs.

Knowledge and timber should not be much used until they are well seasoned.

Volatility of words is carelessness in action. Words are the wings of action.

Wealth may bring luxuries, but luxuries do not always bring happiness.

The certain way to be cheated is to fancy one's self more cunning than others.

No snow falls lighter than the snow of age; but none is heavier for it never melts.

Grand temples are built of small stones, and great lives make up of small events.

To be in a passion is to punish one's self for the faults and impertinence of another.

Nature is a rag merchant who works up every shred and odd and end into new creation.

The affection of parents is best shown to their children by teaching them what is good and true.

A year of pleasure passes like a fleeting breeze but a moment of sorrow seems an age of pain.

Sleep is death's younger brother, and so like him that I never dare trust him without my prayers.

Great souls are always loyally submissive to what is over them; only mean souls are otherwise.

Love can excuse anything except meanness; but meanness kills love, and cripples even natural affection.

The hardest thing to empty out of the heart is conceit. As men abound in conceit they depreciate in excellence.

God has given us Sabbaths and Saturday nights, that they may leave business in the office, and have a heart cleaning.

As a mound of earth raised by the ants or the sands in the hour glass, so religion, learning and riches increase only by degrees.

Never retire at night without being wiser than when he rose in the morning, by having learned something useful during the day.

Courage, the commonest of the virtues, obtains more applause than discretion, the rarest of them.

The men who do things naturally, slowly, deliberately, are the men who oftenest succeed in life.

If you love, love more. If you hate, hate no more. Life is too short to spend in hating any one.

The man who violently hates or ardently loves, cannot avoid being in some degree or sense a slave to the person he detests or adores.

The smallest and the slightest impediments are most annoying, and as little letters most tire the eyes, so do little affairs most disturb us.

Censure is most effectual when mixed with praise; so when a fault is discovered, it is well to look up a virtue to go in company with it.

The habit of resolving without acting is worse than not resolving at all, inasmuch as it gradually sunders the natural connection between thought and deed.

Many persons are purified and exalted by sickness, as if the hand of disease had been stretched out over them only to make the sign of the cross on their souls.

Perseverance is one of the primitive impulses of the human heart; one of the indivisible primary faculties or sentiments which gave direction to the character of man.

A Snake's Affection for a Schoolmarm.

Miss Mollie Dinsmore, teacher of the public school of Seymour, Ind., is suffering from the shock occasioned by a recent encounter with a snake. The reptile caused a scare among the pupils on the play ground at recess, and Miss Dinsmore hastened to the rescue, when the snake turned upon her, ran up her back, and entwined itself around her neck so tightly that but for the timely assistance of a young gentleman who was passing and promptly responded to the frightened calls of the little ones she would have strangled. The snake, when killed measured over four feet in length. It was a black racer, a variety that is usually considered harmless, and this is the first instance in which one of its kind has been known here to attack any person.

Applied Arithmetic.

It will not do to be careless in your statements in addressing a crowd of boys as I found to my chargrin some years ago, says a man who was often invited to talk to the young. "I was visiting a village school, and at the close of the study hour all the children were marched into the assembly room. I was invited to say a few words, and in the course of my remarks threw out the old chestnut about 'any one of you can be President if you are determined enough.' At this point I was interrupted by a little fellow on the front row, who jumped up and said: "Say, Mister, how long does the President hold?" "Four years," I answered, wondering what was coming. "Then some of us fellows would have to be almighty old before we got there," he retorted. I gave one glance at the hundred or more laughing boys in front of me, and sat down in disgrace."

A Chinese Farmhouse.

A Chinese farmhouse is a curious looking abode. Usually it is sheltered with groves of feathery bamboo and thick-spreading banyans.—The walls are of clay or wood, and the interior of the house consists of one main room extending from one floor to the tiled roof, with closet looking apartments in the corners for sleeping rooms. There is a sliding window on the roof made out of cut oyster shells arranged in rows while the side windows are mere wooden shutters. The floor is the bare earth, where at nightfall there often gathers together a miscellaneous family of dirty children, fowls, ducks, pigeons and a litter of pigs all living together in delightful harmony. In some districts infested by marauding bands houses are strongly fortified with high walls containing appertures for fire arms, and protected by a moat, crossed by a rude drawbridge.

THE heart has reasons that reason does not understand.

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Food For Thought

People have to pay for being stupid.

There is not a moment without some duty.

Beauty without grace is a hook without bait.

Wit is folly, unless a wise man has the keeping of it.

Do not talk of your private, personal or family matters.

The reward of one duty is the power to fulfil.

Money cannot make brains, but brains can make money.

Of all thieves fools are the worst; they rob you of time and patience.

Industry has annexed thereto the fairest fruits and the richest rewards.

It is not true that love makes all things easy; it makes us choose what is difficult.

Act well at the moment, and you have performed a good action to all eternity.

Our prayers are sometimes best answered when our desires are most opposed.

The great fact is, that life is a service, the only question, Whom shall we serve?

We are first of all, in all our prayers and in all our conduct to have respect to God's glory.

He who steals a little steals with the same wish as he who steals much, but with less power.

In buying, study cafefully the wants of your trade, and buy with that end always in view.

The injury of prodigality leads to this, that he who will not economize will have to agonize.

If a man hope not for that which baffleth hope, he shall not find it; for it is past searching for and past finding out.

I am a man of desperate fortunes that is, a man whose friends are dead, for I never aimed at any other fortune than in friends.

It is the true secret of a happy life: to live so that by our example, our kind words and deeds, we may help some one else.

Of all things which man can do or make here below, by far the most momentous, wonderful and worthy are the things we call books.

As the principal of love is the heart of the real christian, so the labor of love is the main business of the christian life.

The voices of old age have the stiffness of it too; and as it is the unfitness time to learn in, so the unfitness of it to unlearn in will be found much greater.

Fear plunges the system into that state of debilit which predisposes it to fatal impressions, while the mortal force of confidence enables it to repel contagion.

Teach your boy a trade. He can then always earn an honest and sufficient living. The tramp is the product of either laziness or lack of preparation for earning. The humble saw buck will always stand between its owner and want, which is more than can be said of learning and library.

"Contentment is better than riches." That sounds like the despairing wail of a disappointed man. It is a patent medicine, intended for those who have tried for success and have failed. It is warranted to have the same soothing effect that the conclusion about the grapes had on the fox. If taken in sufficiently large doses it will make a man a helpless nonentity. It is a narcotic that does more harm than good. It puts to sleep the very ones who need waking. The fact is, contentment is satisfied laziness. Those who better themselves and get the grapes do not think they are sour. A true man is not necessarily discontented, but he is ever aspiring. He would do more—be more—get more. He does not care for absolute contentment. The utmost he will admit is that contentment, with riches, is better than without them.

That "we must take people as we find them," in this world, is unmistakeably true; but that we must leave people as we found them is to admit that our efforts in their behalf have been utterly valueless. Taking people as we find them, and leaving them a great deal better for our presence and labors, is the simple duty of all of us.

To Avoid Contagion.

Modern science attributes most of the contagious and infectious diseases to the propagation in the human system of microscopic living growths. The disease may be escaped if the germs of disease can be avoided. Whether the theory is absolutely correct or not, there is no question that by observing the following rules, which we cut from an exchange, the interests of health may be greatly promoted:

See that all members of the family are successfully vaccinated. Keep away from any house in which disease is present, unless your services are needed. In cases of epidemics, children should be kept from school and from all assemblies. Be sure your drinking water is pure; well-water is always to be suspected; when there is any doubt about the water, it is always safer to use boiled water.

One who nurses a person sick with a contagious disease should be regular in eating, sleeping, and in taking daily exercise in the open air, and should not become over anxious respecting the danger of contagion. Avoid taking the breath of the sick person.

Keep the hands free from sores and scratches. Avoid getting the hands soiled with discharges from the patient, and if soiled, cleanse as soon as possible. Do not touch the lips to anything that has been used by or about the patient, especially spoons, cups and glasses. Do not wipe your face or hands with any cloth that has been on or near the sick person. The articles of clothing that a person has worn just before, during or just after illness, should not be worn by another.

The expectoration of consumptives should be received in a vessel containing a disinfecting solution, or upon rags, which should be burned; it should in no case be deposited where it can be reached by chickens or other domestic animals, which have been known to become diseased by eating it, and carry contagion to those eating their flesh.